SECOND REGULAR SESSION

SENATE BILL NO. 968

97TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY SENATOR LAGER.

Read 1st time February 27, 2014, and ordered printed.

6224S.01I

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TERRY L. SPIELER, Secretary.

AN ACT

To repeal sections 259.010, 259.030, 259.040, 259.050, 259.070, 259.080, 259.100, 259.190, 260.273, 260.279, 260.380, 260.392, 260.475, 444.510, 444.520, 444.762, 444.765, 444.805, 640.100, 643.079, 644.051, 644.057, and 644.145, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof twenty-six new sections relating to the department of natural resources, with penalty provisions.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections 259.010, 259.030, 259.040, 259.050, 259.070, 259.080,

- 2 259.100, 259.190, 260.273, 260.279, 260.380, 260.392, 260.475, 444.510, 444.520,
- 3 444.762, 444.765, 444.805, 640.100, 643.079, 644.051, 644.057, and 644.145,
- 4 RSMo, are repealed and twenty-six new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be
- 5 known as sections 259.010, 259.030, 259.040, 259.050, 259.052, 259.070, 259.080,
- 6 259.100, 259.190, 260.273, 260.279, 260.380, 260.392, 260.475, 444.510, 444.520,
- 7 444.762, 444.765, 444.768, 444.805, 640.100, 643.079, 644.051, 644.057, 644.058,
- 8 and 644.145, to read as follows:

259.010. There shall be a "State Oil and Gas Council" composed of the

- 2 following members in accordance with the provisions of section 259.020:
- 3 (1) [One member from the division of geology and land survey] **The state**
- 4 geologist or his or her designee;
 - (2) One member from the department of economic development;
- 6 (3) One member from the Missouri public service commission;
- 7 (4) One member from the clean water commission;
- 8 (5) One member from the Missouri University of Science and Technology
- 9 petroleum engineering program;
- 10 (6) One member from the Missouri Independent Oil and Gas Association;

EXPLANATION—Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

- 11 and
- 12 (7) Two members from the public.

259.030. 1. The council shall elect a chairman and vice chairman from the

- 2 members of the council other than the [representative of the division of geology
- 3 and land survey] state geologist or his or her designee. A chairman and
- 4 vice chairman may serve more than a one-year term, if so elected by the members
- 5 of the council.
- 6 2. The state geologist shall act as administrator for the council and shall 7 be responsible for enforcing the provisions of this chapter.
- 259.040. [Representatives of the member state agencies shall not receive
- 2 any additional compensation for their services as representatives on the council
- 3 and all expenses of the state agency representatives shall be paid by their
- 4 respective agency. The professor of petroleum engineering, the member from the
- 5 Missouri Independent Oil and Gas Association and the public members shall not
- 3 receive any compensation for their services as representatives on the council and
- 7 all expenses of such representatives shall be paid by their respective entities.] All
- 8 members shall be reimbursed for reasonable expenses incurred in the
- 9 performance of their official duties in accordance with the
- 10 reimbursement policy of the department of natural resources. All
- 11 reimbursements paid under this section shall be paid from the oil and
- 12 gas resources fund established in section 259.052.

259.050. Unless the context otherwise requires, the following words mean:

- 2 (1) "Abandoned well", a well that has not been used for a period 3 of twelve consecutive months for the purpose for which it was drilled, 4 except that the term does not mean wells that have been converted to 5 water wells that are used for that purpose at least once per month;
- 6 (2) "Certificate of clearance" [means], a permit prescribed by the council
 7 for the transportation or the delivery of oil or gas or product and issued or
 8 registered in accordance with the rule, regulation, or order requiring such permit;
- 9 [(2)] (3) "Council", the state oil and gas council established by section 10 259.010;
- 11 (4) "Department", the department of natural resources;
- 12 [(3)] (5) "Field", the general area [underlaid] underlain by one or more 13 pools;
- [(4)] (6) "Gas", all natural gas and all other fluid hydrocarbons which are typically produced at the wellhead and not [hereinbelow] defined as oil;

[(5)] (7) "Illegal gas" [means], gas which has been produced from any well within this state in excess of the quantity permitted by any rule, regulation, or order of the council;

- [(6)] (8) "Illegal oil" [means], oil which has been produced from any well within the state in excess of the quantity permitted by any rule, regulation, or order of the council;
- [(7)] (9) "Illegal product" [means], any product derived in whole or in part from illegal oil or illegal gas;
- [(8)] (10) "Noncommercial gas well", a gas well drilled for the sole purpose of furnishing gas for private domestic consumption by the owner and not for resale or trade;
- [(9)] (11) "Oil", crude petroleum oil and other hydrocarbons regardless of gravity which are produced at the wellhead in liquid form and the liquid hydrocarbons known as distillate or condensate recovered or extracted from gas, other than gas produced in association with oil and commonly known as casinghead gas;
- [(10)] (12) "Owner", the person who has the right to drill into and produce from a pool and to appropriate the oil or gas he produced therefrom either for himself or others or for himself and others;
- [(11)] (13) "Pool", an underground reservoir containing a common accumulation of oil or gas or both; each zone of a structure which is completely separated from any other zone in the same structure is a "pool", as that term is used in this chapter;
- 39 [(12)] (14) "Producer", the owner of a well or wells capable of producing 40 oil or gas or both;
- [(13)] (15) "Product", any commodity made from oil or gas and includes 41 42refined crude oil, crude tops, topped crude, processed crude, processed crude petroleum, residue from crude petroleum, cracking stock, uncracked fuel oil, fuel 43 oil, treated crude oil, residuum, gas oil, casinghead gasoline, natural-gas gasoline, 44 kerosene, [benzine] benzene, wash oil, waste oil, blended gasoline, lubricating 45 oil, blends or mixtures of oil with one or more liquid products or by-products 46 derived from oil or gas, and blends or mixtures of two or more liquid products or 47 48 by-products derived from oil or gas whether [hereinabove] enumerated in this 49 **section** or not;
- [(14)] (16) "Reasonable market demand" [means], the demand for oil or gas for reasonable current requirements for consumption and use within and

without the state, together with such quantities as are reasonably necessary for 52building up or maintaining reasonable working stocks and reasonable reserves

54 of oil or gas or product;

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- (17) "Spacing unit", a land area with defined boundaries of a specific size and shape that is allotted by the council, subject to any 56 modifications approved in writing by the department, to a well 58 producing from, or proposed to produce from, a specific pool to assure that each owner of mineral interests has a just and proportionate share, and to minimize waste;
- [(15)] (18) "Waste" [means and], includes: 61
 - (a) Physical waste, as that term is generally understood in the oil and gas industry, but not including unavoidable or accidental waste;
- 64 (b) The inefficient, excessive, or improper use of, or the unnecessary 65 dissipation of, reservoir energy;
- 66 (c) The location, spacing, drilling, equipping, operating, or producing of any oil or gas well or wells in a manner which causes, or tends to cause, reduction 67 in the quantity of oil or gas ultimately recoverable from a pool under prudent and 68 69 proper operations, or which causes or tends to cause unnecessary or excessive surface loss or destruction of oil or gas; 70
 - (d) The inefficient storing of oil;
- 72 (e) The production of oil or gas in excess of transportation or marketing 73 facilities or in excess of reasonable market demand; and
- 74 (f) Through negligence, the unnecessary or excessive surface loss or destruction of oil or gas resulting from evaporation, seepage, leakage or deliberate 7576 combustion;
- 77 [(16)] (19) "Well", any hole drilled in the earth for or in connection with 78 the exploration, discovery, or recovery of oil or gas, or for or in connection with 79 the underground storage of gas in natural formation, or for or in connection with the disposal of salt water, [nonusable] unusable gas or other waste 80 accompanying the production of oil or gas. 81
 - 259.052. 1. There is hereby created in the state treasury the "Oil and Gas Resources Fund" which shall consist of all gifts, donations, transfers, moneys appropriated by the general assembly, permit application fees collected under section 259.080, and bequests to the fund. The fund shall be administered by the department of natural resources.

2. The state treasurer shall be custodian of the fund and may approve disbursements from the fund in accordance with sections 30.170 and 30.180. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33.080 to the contrary, any moneys remaining in the fund at the end of the biennium shall not revert to the credit of the general revenue fund. The state treasurer shall invest moneys in the fund in the same manner as other funds are invested. Any interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund.

3. After appropriation by the general assembly, the money in such fund shall be expended by the department to administer the provisions of chapter 259, and to collect, process, manage, interpret, and distribute geologic and hydrologic resource information pertaining to oil and gas potential, and for no other purpose.

259.070. 1. The council has the duty of administering the provisions of this chapter. The council shall meet at least once each calendar quarter of the year and upon the call of the chairperson.

- 2. The council shall conduct a review of the statutes and rules and regulations under this chapter on a biennial basis. Based on such review, the council, if necessary, shall recommend changes to the statutes under this chapter and shall amend rules and regulations accordingly.
- 3. (1) The council shall have the power and duty to form an advisory committee to the council for the purpose of reviewing the statutes and rules and regulations under subsection 2 of this section. The advisory committee shall make recommendations to the council when necessary to amend current statutes and rules and regulations under this chapter and shall review any proposed new or amended statute or regulation before such proposed statute or regulation is considered by the council.
 - (2) The advisory committee shall be made up of representatives from the [division of geology and land survey] department, the oil and gas industry and any council member desiring to be on such advisory committee. The advisory committee shall meet prior to each calendar quarter meeting of the council, if necessary for the purposes set forth under this subsection, and present any recommendations to the council at such calendar quarter meeting. The council shall designate one of its members to serve as the chairperson of the advisory committee.
 - (3) The advisory committee may make recommendations to the council on

24 appropriate fees or other funding mechanisms to support the oil and gas program 25 efforts of the [division of geology and land survey] **department**.

- 4. The council, acting through the department, has the duty and authority to make such investigations as it deems proper to determine whether waste exists or is imminent or whether other facts exist which justify action.
- 29 5. The council, acting through the [office of the state geologist] 30 department, has the authority:
 - (1) To require:

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- (a) Identification of ownership of oil or gas wells, producing leases, tanks, 33 plants, structures, and facilities for the refining or intrastate transportation of oil and gas;
 - (b) The making and filing of all mechanical well logs and the filing of directional surveys if taken, and the filing of reports on well location, drilling and production, and the filing free of charge of samples and core chips and of complete cores less tested sections, when requested in the office of the state geologist within six months after the completion or abandonment of the well;
 - (c) The drilling, casing, operation, and plugging of wells in such manner as to prevent the escape of oil or gas out of one stratum into another; the intrusion of water into oil or gas stratum; the pollution of fresh water supplies by oil, gas, or highly mineralized water; to prevent blowouts, cavings, seepages, and fires; and to prevent the escape of oil, gas, or water into workable coal or other mineral deposits;
 - (d) The furnishing of a reasonable bond with good and sufficient surety, conditioned upon the full compliance with the provisions of this chapter, and the rules and regulations of the council prescribed to govern the production of oil and gas on state and private lands within the state of Missouri; [provided that, in lieu of a bond with a surety, an applicant may furnish to the council his own personal bond, on conditions as described in this paragraph, secured by a certificate of deposit or an irrevocable letter of credit in an amount equal to that of the required surety bond or secured by some other financial instrument on conditions as above described or as provided by council regulations;
- (e) That the production from wells be separated into gaseous and liquid 55 hydrocarbons, and that each be accurately measured by such means and upon 57 such standards as may be prescribed by the council;
- 58 (f) The operation of wells with efficient gas-oil and water-oil ratios, and 59 to fix these ratios;

60 (g) Certificates of clearance in connection with the transportation or 61 delivery of any native and indigenous Missouri produced crude oil, gas, or any 62 product;

- 63 (h) Metering or other measuring of any native and indigenous 64 Missouri-produced crude oil, gas, or product in pipelines, gathering systems, 65 barge terminals, loading racks, refineries, or other places; and
- (i) That every person who produces, sells, purchases, acquires, stores, transports, refines, or processes native and indigenous Missouri-produced crude oil or gas in this state shall keep and maintain within this state complete and accurate records of the quantities thereof, which records shall be available for examination by the council or its agents at all reasonable times and that every such person file with the council such reports as it may prescribe with respect to such oil or gas or the products thereof;
 - (2) To regulate pursuant to rules adopted by the council:
- 74 (a) The drilling, producing, and plugging of wells, and all other operations 75 for the production of oil or gas;
 - (b) The [shooting] **physical** and chemical treatment of wells;
 - (c) The spacing of wells;

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- 78 (d) Operations to increase ultimate recovery such as cycling of gas, the 79 maintenance of pressure, and the introduction of gas, water, or other substances 80 into producing formations; and
 - (e) Disposal of highly mineralized water and oil field wastes;
- 82 (3) To limit and to allocate the production of oil and gas from any field, 83 pool, or area;
- 84 (4) To classify wells as oil or gas wells for purposes material to the 85 interpretation or enforcement of this chapter;
- 86 (5) To promulgate and to enforce rules, regulations, and orders to 87 effectuate the purposes and the intent of this chapter;
- 88 (6) To make rules, regulations, or orders for the classification of wells as 89 oil wells or dry natural gas wells; or wells drilled, or to be drilled, for geological 90 information; or as wells for secondary recovery projects; or wells for the disposal 91 of highly mineralized water, brine, or other oil field wastes; or wells for the 92 storage of dry natural gas, or casinghead gas; or wells for the development of 93 reservoirs for the storage of liquid petroleum gas;
- 94 (7) To detail such personnel and equipment or enter into such contracts 95 as it may deem necessary for carrying out the plugging of or other remedial

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96 measures on [wells which have been] abandoned [and] wells that have not been plugged according to the standards for plugging set out in the rules and regulations promulgated by the council pursuant to this chapter. Members of the 98 99 council or authorized representatives may, with the consent of the owner or 100 person in possession, enter any property for the purpose of investigating, 101 plugging, or performing remedial measures on any well, or to supervise the 102 investigation, plugging, or performance of remedial measures on any well. A 103 reasonable effort to contact the owner or the person in possession of the property 104 to seek his permission shall be made before members of the council or authorized 105 representatives enter the property for the purposes described in this paragraph. 106 If the owner or person in possession of the property cannot be found or refuses 107 entry or access to any member of the council or to any authorized representative 108 presenting appropriate credentials, the council may request the attorney general 109 to initiate in any court of competent jurisdiction an action for injunctive relief to 110 restrain any interference with the exercise of powers and duties described in this subdivision. Any entry authorized under this subdivision shall be construed as an exercise of the police power for the protection of public health, safety and 113 general welfare and shall not be construed as an act of condemnation of property nor of trespass thereon. Members of the council and authorized representatives 114 115 shall not be liable for any damages necessarily resulting from the entry upon land for purposes of investigating, plugging, or performing remedial measures or the 116 supervision of such activity. However, if growing crops are present, arrangements 118 for timing of such remedial work may be agreed upon between the state and landowner in order to minimize damages;

(8) To develop such facts and make such investigations or inspections as are consistent with the purposes of this chapter. Members of the council or authorized representatives may, with the consent of the owner or person in possession, enter upon any property for the purposes of inspecting or investigating any condition which the council shall have probable cause to believe is subject to regulation under this chapter, the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto or any permit issued by the council. If the owner or person in possession of the property refuses entry or access for purposes of the inspections or investigations described, the council or authorized representatives shall make application for a search warrant. Upon a showing of probable cause in writing and under oath, a suitable restricted search warrant shall be issued by any judge having jurisdiction for purposes of enabling inspections authorized under this

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subdivision. The results of any inspection or investigation pursuant to this subdivision shall be reduced to writing with a copy furnished to the owner, person in possession, or operator;

- (9) To cooperate with landowners with respect to the conversion of wells drilled for oil and gas to alternative use as water wells as follows: the state geologist shall determine the feasibility of the conversion of a well drilled under a permit for oil and gas for use as a water well and shall advise the landowner of modifications required for conversion of the well in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of this chapter. If such conversion is carried out, release of the operator from legal liability or other responsibility shall be required and the expense of the conversion shall be borne by the landowner.
- 6. No rule or portion of a rule promulgated under the authority of this chapter shall become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to the provisions of section 536.024.
- 259.080. 1. It shall be unlawful to commence operations for the drilling of a well for oil or gas, or to commence operations to deepen any well to a different geological formation, without first giving the state geologist notice of intention to drill and first obtaining a permit from the state geologist under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the council, and submitting the appropriate fees to the department. Such fees shall be deposited in the oil and gas resources fund established under section 259.052.
- 8 2. The department of natural resources may propose a fee structure, which may include but need not be limited to permit fees and an extraction or severance fee, as authorized by this section, after 10 11 holding stakeholder meetings in order to solicit stakeholder input from 12 oil and gas industry representatives, the advisory committee, and any other interested parties. The department shall submit a proposed fee structure with stakeholder agreement to the oil and gas council. The 14 council shall review such recommendations but shall not vote on the 15fee structure until a subsequent meeting. If the council approves, by 16 vote of two-thirds majority, the fee structure recommendations, the 17 council shall authorize the department to file a notice of proposed rulemaking containing the recommended fee structure, and after 19 considering public comments may authorize the department to file the 2021final order of rulemaking for such rule with the joint committee on administrative rules pursuant to sections 536.021 and 536.024 no later

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23 than December first of the same year. If the general assembly, within 24 the first sixty calendar days of the regular session immediately 25 following such filing, disapproves such rule in accordance with section 536.028, then the department and the council shall not implement the 26 proposed fee structure and shall continue to use the previous fee 27structure. If such rules are not disapproved by the general assembly 28 in the manner set out above, they shall take effect no sooner than 29 January first after such regular session, and any conflicting fee 30 31 structure set forth in this section shall expire upon the effective date of the new fee structure adopted by the council. The authority for the 3233 council to further revise the fee structure as provided in this subsection shall expire on August 28, 2024. 34

3. Failure to pay the fees, or any portion thereof, established under this section by the due date shall result in the imposition of a late fee equal to fifteen percent of the unpaid amount, plus ten percent interest per annum. The department may bring an action in the appropriate circuit court to collect any unpaid fee, late fee, interest, or attorney's fees and costs incurred directly in fee collection. Such action may be brought in the circuit court of the county in which the facility is located, or in the circuit court of Cole County.

259.100. 1. The council shall set spacing units as follows:

- 2 (1) When necessary to prevent waste, to avoid the drilling of unnecessary wells, or to protect correlative rights, the council shall establish spacing units for a pool. Spacing units when established shall be of uniform size and shape for the entire pool, except that when found to be necessary for any of the purposes above mentioned, the council is authorized to divide any pool into zones and establish spacing units for each zone, which units may differ in size and shape from those established in any other zone;
 - (2) The size and shape of spacing units are to be such as will result in the efficient and economical development of the pool as a whole;
- 11 (3) An order establishing spacing units for a pool shall specify the size 12 and shape of each unit and the location of the permitted well thereon in 13 accordance with a reasonably uniform spacing plan. Upon application, if the 14 state geologist finds that a well drilled at the prescribed location would not 15 produce in paying quantities, or that surface conditions would substantially add 16 to the burden or hazard of drilling such well, the state geologist is authorized to

enter an order permitting the well to be drilled at a location other than that prescribed by such spacing order; however, the state geologist shall include in the order suitable provisions to prevent the production from the spacing unit of more than its just and equitable share of the oil and gas in the pool;

- (4) An order establishing **spacing** units for a pool shall cover all lands determined or believed to be [underlaid] **underlain** by such pool, and may be modified by the [state geologist] **department** from time to time to include additional areas determined to be [underlaid] **underlain** by such pool. When found necessary for the prevention of waste, or to avoid the drilling of unnecessary wells or to protect correlative rights, an order establishing spacing units in a pool may be modified by the state geologist to increase the size of spacing units in the pool or any zone thereof, or to permit the drilling of additional wells on a reasonable uniform plan in the pool, or any zone thereof. Orders of the [state geologist may] **department shall** be appealed to the council within thirty days **of notification that spacing units have been changed**.
- 33 2. [The provisions of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to 34 noncommercial gas wells.
 - 3.] Applicants seeking a permit for a noncommercial gas well shall file a bond [or other instrument of credit acceptable to the council equal to the greater of three hundred dollars or one dollar and fifty cents per well foot] pursuant to paragraph (d) of subdivision (1) of subsection 5 of section 259.070 and meet the following conditions and procedures: an owner of a noncommercial gas well with drilling rights may apply for the establishment of a drilling unit [containing no less than three acres,] with a well set back of one hundred sixty-five feet on which a well no deeper than eight hundred feet in depth may be drilled. An owner of a noncommercial gas well may apply to the council for a variance to establish a drilling unit [of less than three acres and/or less than one hundred sixty-five feet], to set back distances, or both.

259.190. 1. Illegal oil, illegal gas, and illegal product are declared to be contraband and are subject to seizure and sale as herein provided; seizure and sale to be in addition to any and all other remedies and penalties provided in this chapter for violations relating to illegal oil, illegal gas, or illegal product. Whenever the council believes that any oil, gas or product is illegal, the council, acting by the attorney general, shall bring a civil action in rem in the circuit court of the county where such oil, gas, or product is found, to seize and

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8 sell the same, or the council may include such an action in rem for the seizure 9 and sale of illegal oil, illegal gas, or illegal product in any suit brought for an 10 injunction or penalty involving illegal oil, illegal gas, or illegal product. Any 11 person claiming an interest in oil, gas, or product affected by any such action 12 shall have the right to intervene as an interested party in such action.

2. Actions for the seizure and sale of illegal oil, illegal gas, or illegal product shall be strictly in rem, and shall proceed in the name of the state as plaintiff against the illegal oil, illegal gas, or illegal products as defendant. No bond or similar undertaking shall be required of the plaintiff. Upon the filing of the petition for seizure and sale, the attorney general shall issue a notice, with a copy of the complaint attached thereto, which shall be served in the manner provided for service of original notices in civil actions, upon any and all persons having or claiming any interest in the illegal oil, illegal gas, or illegal products described in the petition. Service shall be completed by the filing of an affidavit by the person making the service, stating the time and manner of making such service. Any person who fails to appear and answer within the period of thirty days shall be forever barred by the judgment based on such service. If the court, on a properly verified petition, or affidavits, or oral testimony, finds that grounds for seizure and for sale exist, the court shall issue an immediate order of seizure, describing the oil, gas, or product to be seized and directing the sheriff of the county to take such oil, gas, or product into his custody, actual or constructive, and to hold the same subject to the further order of the court. The court, in such order of seizure, may direct the sheriff to deliver the oil, gas, or product seized by him under the order to an agent appointed by the court as the agent of the court; such agent to give bond in an amount and with such surety as the court may direct, conditioned upon his compliance with the orders of the court concerning the custody and disposition of such oil, gas, or product.

3. Any person having an interest in oil, gas, or product described in an order of seizure and contesting the right of the state to the seizure and sale thereof may, prior to the sale thereof as herein provided, obtain the release thereof, upon furnishing bond to the sheriff, approved by the court, in an amount equal to one hundred fifty percent of the market value of the oil, gas, or product to be released, and conditioned as the court may direct upon redelivery to the sheriff of such product released or upon payment to the sheriff of the market value thereof as the court may direct, if and when ordered by the court, and upon full compliance with the further orders of the court.

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4. If the court, after a hearing upon a petition for the seizure and sale of oil, gas, or product, finds that such oil, gas, or product is contraband, the court shall order the sale thereof by the sheriff in the same manner and upon the same notice of sale as provided by law for the sale of personal property on execution of judgment entered in a civil action except that the court may order that the illegal oil, illegal gas, or illegal product be sold in specified lots or portions and at specified intervals. Upon such sale, title to the oil, gas, or product sold shall vest in the purchaser free of the claims of any and all persons having any title thereto or interest therein at or prior to the seizure thereof, and the same shall be legal oil, legal gas, or legal product, as the case may be, in the hands of the purchaser.

- 5. All proceeds derived from the sale of illegal oil, illegal gas, or illegal product, as above provided, after payment of costs of suit and expenses incident to the sale, all amounts obtained by the council from the forfeiture of surety or personal bonds required under paragraph (d) of subdivision (1) of subsection 5 of section 259.070, and any money recovered under subsection 1 of section 259.200 shall be paid to the state treasurer and credited to the "Oil and Gas Remedial Fund", which is hereby created. The money in the oil and gas remedial fund may be used by the council to pay for the plugging of, or other remedial measures on, wells [and to pay the expenses incurred by the council in performing the duties imposed on it by this chapter. Any unexpended balance in the fund at the end of the fiscal year not exceeding fifty thousand dollars is exempt from the provisions of section 33.080 relating to transfer of unexpended balances to the ordinary revenue funds]. The state treasurer shall be custodian of the fund and may approve disbursements from the fund in accordance with sections 30.170 and 30.180. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33.080, to the contrary, any moneys remaining in the fund at the end of the biennium shall not revert to the credit of the general revenue fund. The state treasurer shall invest moneys in the fund in the same manner as other funds are invested. Any interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund.
- 260.273. 1. Any person purchasing a new tire may present to the seller the used tire or remains of such used tire for which the new tire purchased is to replace.
- 2. A fee for each new tire sold at retail shall be imposed on any person engaging in the business of making retail sales of new tires within this state. The fee shall be charged by the retailer to the person who purchases a tire

for use and not for resale. Such fee shall be imposed at the rate of fifty cents for each new tire sold. Such fee shall be added to the total cost to the purchaser at retail after all applicable sales taxes on the tires have been computed. The fee imposed, less six percent of fees collected, which shall be retained by the tire retailer as collection costs, shall be paid to the department of revenue in the form and manner required by the department of revenue and shall include the total number of new tires sold during the preceding month. The department of revenue shall promulgate rules and regulations necessary to administer the fee collection and enforcement. The terms "sold at retail" and "retail sales" do not include the sale of new tires to a person solely for the purpose of resale, if the subsequent retail sale in this state is to the ultimate consumer and is subject to the fee.

- 3. The department of revenue shall administer, collect and enforce the fee authorized pursuant to this section pursuant to the same procedures used in the administration, collection and enforcement of the general state sales and use tax imposed pursuant to chapter 144 except as provided in this section. The proceeds of the new tire fee, less four percent of the proceeds, which shall be retained by the department of revenue as collection costs, shall be transferred by the department of revenue into an appropriate subaccount of the solid waste management fund, created pursuant to section 260.330.
- 4. Up to five percent of the revenue available may be allocated, upon appropriation, to the department of natural resources to be used cooperatively with the department of elementary and secondary education for the purposes of developing environmental educational materials, programs, and curriculum that assist in the department's implementation of sections 260.200 to 260.345.
- 5. Up to fifty percent of the moneys received pursuant to this section may, upon appropriation, be used to administer the programs imposed by this section. Up to forty-five percent of the moneys received under this section may, upon appropriation, be used for the grants authorized in subdivision (2) of subsection 6 of this section. All remaining moneys shall be allocated, upon appropriation, for the projects authorized in section 260.276, except that any unencumbered moneys may be used for public health, environmental, and safety projects in response to environmental or public health emergencies and threats as determined by the director.
- 6. The department shall promulgate, by rule, a statewide plan for the use of moneys received pursuant to this section to accomplish the following:
 - (1) Removal of [waste] scrap tires from illegal tire dumps;

- 43 (2) Providing grants to persons that will use products derived from 44 [waste] scrap tires, or [used waste] used scrap tires as a fuel or fuel 45 supplement; and
- 46 (3) Resource recovery activities conducted by the department pursuant to 47 section 260.276.
- 7. The fee imposed in subsection 2 of this section shall begin the first day of the month which falls at least thirty days but no more than sixty days immediately following August 28, 2005, and shall terminate January 1, [2015] 2020.

260.279. In letting contracts for the performance of any job or service for the removal or clean up of waste tires under this chapter, the department of natural resources shall, in addition to the requirements of sections 34.073 and 34.076 and any other points awarded during the evaluation process, give to any vendor that meets one or more of the following factors a five percent preference and ten bonus points for each factor met:

- 7 (1) The bid is submitted by a vendor that has resided or maintained its 8 headquarters or principal place of business in Missouri continuously for the two 9 years immediately preceding the date on which the bid is submitted;
- 10 (2) The bid is submitted by a nonresident corporation vendor that has an affiliate or subsidiary that employs at least twenty state residents and has 12 maintained its headquarters or principal place of business in Missouri 13 continuously for the two years immediately preceding the date on which the bid 14 is submitted;
- 15 (3) The bid is submitted by a vendor that resides or maintains its 16 headquarters or principal place of business in Missouri and, for the purposes of completing the bid project and continuously over the entire term of the project, 17 an average of at least seventy-five percent of such vendor's employees are 18 Missouri residents who have resided in the state continuously for at least two 19 years immediately preceding the date on which the bid is submitted. Such vendor 20 must certify the residency requirements of this subdivision and submit a written 21claim for preference at the time the bid is submitted; 22
 - (4) The bid is submitted by a nonresident vendor that has an affiliate or subsidiary that employs at least twenty state residents and has maintained its headquarters or principal place of business in Missouri and, for the purposes of completing the bid project and continuously over the entire term of the project, an average of at least seventy-five percent of such vendor's employees are

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28 Missouri residents who have resided in the state continuously for at least two 29 years immediately preceding the date on which the bid is submitted. Such vendor

30 must certify the residency requirements of this section and submit a written

- 31 claim for preference at the time the bid is submitted;
- 32 (5) The bid is submitted by any vendor that provides written certification 33 that the end use of the tires collected during the project will be for fuel purposes 34 or for the manufacture of a useable good or product. For the purposes of this 35 section, the landfilling of [waste] scrap tires, [waste] scrap tire chips, or [waste] 36 scrap tire shreds in any manner, including landfill cover, shall not permit the 37 vendor a preference.
- 260.380. 1. After six months from the effective date of the standards, rules and regulations adopted by the commission pursuant to section 260.370, hazardous waste generators located in Missouri shall:
- 4 (1) Promptly file and maintain with the department, on registration forms it provides for this purpose, information on hazardous waste generation and 6 management as specified by rules and regulations. Hazardous waste generators 7 shall pay a one hundred dollar registration fee upon initial registration, and a 8 one hundred dollar registration renewal fee annually thereafter to maintain an 9 active registration. Such fees shall be deposited in the hazardous waste fund 10 created in section 260.391;
 - (2) Containerize and label all hazardous wastes as specified by standards, rules and regulations;
- 13 (3) Segregate all hazardous wastes from all nonhazardous wastes and 14 from noncompatible wastes, materials and other potential hazards as specified by 15 standards, rules and regulations;
 - (4) Provide safe storage and handling, including spill protection, as specified by standards, rules and regulations, for all hazardous wastes from the time of their generation to the time of their removal from the site of generation;
- 19 (5) Unless provided otherwise in the rules and regulations, utilize only a 20 hazardous waste transporter holding a license pursuant to sections 260.350 to 21 260.430 for the removal of all hazardous wastes from the premises where they 22 were generated;
- 23 (6) Unless provided otherwise in the rules and regulations, provide a 24 separate manifest to the transporter for each load of hazardous waste transported 25 from the premises where it was generated. The generator shall specify the 26 destination of such load on the manifest. The manner in which the manifest shall

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27 be completed, signed and filed with the department shall be in accordance with 28 rules and regulations;

- (7) Utilize for treatment, resource recovery, disposal or storage of all 29 hazardous wastes, only a hazardous waste facility authorized to operate pursuant 30 to sections 260.350 to 260.430 or the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery 31 32 Act, or a state hazardous waste management program authorized pursuant to the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, or any facility exempted from 33 the permit required pursuant to section 260.395; 34
 - (8) Collect and maintain such records, perform such monitoring or analyses, and submit such reports on any hazardous waste generated, its transportation and final disposition, as specified in sections 260.350 to 260.430 and rules and regulations adopted pursuant to sections 260.350 to 260.430;
 - (9) Make available to the department upon request samples of waste and all records relating to hazardous waste generation and management for inspection and copying and allow the department to make unhampered inspections at any reasonable time of hazardous waste generation and management facilities located on the generator's property and hazardous waste generation and management practices carried out on the generator's property;
- 45 (10) (a) Pay annually, on or before January first of each year, effective January 1, 1982, a fee to the state of Missouri to be placed in the hazardous 46 47 waste fund. The fee shall be five dollars per ton or portion thereof of hazardous waste registered with the department as specified in subdivision (1) of this 48 subsection for the twelve-month period ending June thirtieth of the previous 49 year. However, the fee shall not exceed fifty-two thousand dollars per generator 50 site per year nor be less than one hundred fifty dollars per generator site per 52 year.
 - (b) All moneys payable pursuant to the provisions of this subdivision shall be promptly transmitted to the department of revenue, which shall deposit the same in the state treasury to the credit of the hazardous waste fund created in section 260.391.
 - (c) The hazardous waste management commission shall establish and submit to the department of revenue procedures relating to the collection of the fees authorized by this subdivision. Such procedures shall include, but not be limited to, necessary records identifying the quantities of hazardous waste registered, the form and submission of reports to accompany the payment of fees, the time and manner of payment of fees, which shall not be more often than

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(d) Notwithstanding any statutory fee amounts or maximums to the contrary, the director of the department of natural resources may conduct 65 a comprehensive review [of] and propose changes to the fee structure set forth 66 in this section. The comprehensive review shall include after holding 67 stakeholder meetings in order to solicit stakeholder input from each of the 68 following groups: cement kiln representatives, chemical companies, large and 69 small hazardous waste generators, and any other interested parties. [Upon 70 completion of the comprehensive review, The department shall submit a proposed [changes to the] fee structure with stakeholder agreement to the 72hazardous waste management commission. The commission shall, upon receiving the department's recommendations, review such recommendations at 75 the forthcoming regular or special meeting, but shall not vote on the fee structure until a subsequent meeting. [The commission shall not take a vote 76 77on the fee structure until the following regular meeting.] If the commission approves, by vote of two-thirds majority, the [hazardous waste] fee structure 78 79 recommendations, the commission shall [promulgate by regulation and publish 80 the recommended fee structure no later than October first of the same year. The commission shall authorize the department to file a notice of proposed 82 rulemaking containing the recommended fee structure, and after 83 considering public comments may authorize the department to file the order of rulemaking for such rule with the joint committee on administrative 84 85 rules pursuant to sections 536.021 and 536.024 no later than December first of 86 the same year. [If such rules are not disapproved by the general assembly in the manner set out below, they shall take effect on January first of the next 87 88 odd-numbered year and the fee structure set out in this section shall expire upon 89 the effective date of the commission-adopted fee structure, contrary to subsection 90 4 of this section. Any regulation promulgated under this subsection shall be deemed to be beyond the scope and authority provided in this subsection, or 91 92 detrimental to permit applicants, If the general assembly, within the first sixty calendar days of the regular session immediately following [the promulgation of 93 94 such regulation, by concurrent resolution, shall disapprove the fee structure contained in such regulation. If the general assembly so disapproves any 95 96 regulation promulgated under this subsection, the hazardous waste management 97 commission shall continue to use the fee structure set forth in the most recent preceding regulation promulgated under this subsection.] such filing,

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99 disapproves such rule in accordance with section 536.028, then the department and the commission shall not implement the proposed fee 100 101 structure and shall continue to use the previous fee structure. If such rules are not disapproved by the general assembly in the manner set 102 103 out above, they shall take effect no sooner than January first after such regular session, and any conflicting fee structure set forth in this 104 section shall expire upon the effective date of the new fee structure 105 adopted by the commission. The authority of the commission to further 106 107 revise the fee structure as provided by this subsection shall expire on 108 August 28, [2023] **2024**.

- 2. Missouri treatment, storage, or disposal facilities shall pay annually, on or before January first of each year, a fee to the department equal to two dollars per ton or portion thereof for all hazardous waste received from outside the state. This fee shall be based on the hazardous waste received for the twelve-month period ending June thirtieth of the previous year.
- 3. Exempted from the requirements of this section are individual householders and farmers who generate only small quantities of hazardous waste and any person the commission determines generates only small quantities of hazardous waste on an infrequent basis, except that:
 - (1) Householders, farmers and exempted persons shall manage all hazardous wastes they may generate in a manner so as not to adversely affect the health of humans, or pose a threat to the environment, or create a public nuisance; and
- 122 (2) The department may determine that a specific quantity of a specific 123 hazardous waste requires special management. Upon such determination and 124 after public notice by press release or advertisement thereof, including 125 instructions for handling and delivery, generators exempted pursuant to this 126 subsection shall deliver, but without a manifest or the requirement to use a 127 licensed hazardous waste transporter, such waste to:
- 128 (a) Any storage, treatment or disposal site authorized to operate pursuant 129 to sections 260.350 to 260.430 or the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery 130 Act, or a state hazardous waste management program authorized pursuant to the 131 federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act which the department designates 132 for this purpose; or
- 133 (b) A collection station or vehicle which the department may arrange for 134 and designate for this purpose.

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4. Failure to pay the fee, or any portion thereof, prescribed in this section by the due date shall result in the imposition of a penalty equal to fifteen percent of the original fee. The fee prescribed in this section shall expire December 31, 2018, except that the department shall levy and collect this fee for any hazardous waste generated prior to such date and reported to the department.

 $260.392.\,$ 1. As used in sections 260.392 to 260.399, the following terms $2\,$ mean:

- (1) "Cask", all the components and systems associated with the container in which spent fuel, high-level radioactive waste, highway route controlled quantity, or transuranic radioactive waste are stored;
- (2) "High-level radioactive waste", the highly radioactive material resulting from the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel including liquid waste produced directly in reprocessing and any solid material derived from such liquid waste that contains fission products in sufficient concentrations, and other highly radioactive material that the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission has determined to be high-level radioactive waste requiring permanent isolation;
- 12 (3) "Highway route controlled quantity", as defined in 49 CFR Part 13 173.403, as amended, a quantity of radioactive material within a single 14 package. Highway route controlled quantity shipments of thirty miles or less 15 within the state are exempt from the provisions of this section;
- (4) "Low-level radioactive waste", any radioactive waste not classified as 16 17 high-level radioactive waste, transuranic radioactive waste, or spent nuclear fuel by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, consistent with existing 18 law. Shipment of all sealed sources meeting the definition of low-level radioactive 19 20 waste, shipments of low-level radioactive waste that are within a radius of no more than fifty miles from the point of origin, and all naturally occurring 2122 radioactive material given written approval for landfill disposal by the Missouri 23 department of natural resources under 10 CSR 80-3.010 are exempt from the provisions of this section. Any low-level radioactive waste that has a radioactive 2425 half-life equal to or less than one hundred twenty days is exempt from the provisions of this section; 26
 - (5) "Shipper", the generator, owner, or company contracting for transportation by truck or rail of the spent fuel, high-level radioactive waste, highway route controlled quantity shipments, transuranic radioactive waste, or low-level radioactive waste;
 - (6) "Spent nuclear fuel", fuel that has been withdrawn from a nuclear

32 reactor following irradiation, the constituent elements of which have not been 33 separated by reprocessing;

- 34 (7) "State-funded institutions of higher education", any campus of any 35 university within the state of Missouri that receives state funding and has a 36 nuclear research reactor;
- 37 (8) "Transuranic radioactive waste", defined in 40 CFR Part 191.02, as 38 amended, as waste containing more than one hundred nanocuries of 39 alpha-emitting transuranic isotopes with half-lives greater than twenty years, per 40 gram of waste. For the purposes of this section, transuranic waste shall not include:
 - (a) High-level radioactive wastes;

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- 43 (b) Any waste determined by the Environmental Protection Agency with 44 the concurrence of the Environmental Protection Agency administrator that does 45 not need the degree of isolation required by this section; or
 - (c) Any waste that the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission has approved for disposal on a case-by-case basis in accordance with 10 CFR Part 61, as amended.
- 49 2. Any shipper that ships high-level radioactive waste, transuranic radioactive waste, highway route controlled quantity shipments, spent nuclear 50 fuel, or low-level radioactive waste through or within the state shall be subject 51 to the fees established in this subsection, provided that no state-funded 52 53 institution of higher education that ships nuclear waste shall pay any such fee. These higher education institutions shall reimburse the Missouri state 54 highway patrol directly for all costs related to shipment escorts. The fees for all 55 56 other shipments shall be:
 - (1) One thousand eight hundred dollars for each truck transporting through or within the state high-level radioactive waste, transuranic radioactive waste, spent nuclear fuel or highway route controlled quantity shipments. All truck shipments of high-level radioactive waste, transuranic radioactive waste, spent nuclear fuel, or highway route controlled quantity shipments are subject to a surcharge of twenty-five dollars per mile for every mile over two hundred miles traveled within the state;
 - (2) One thousand three hundred dollars for the first cask and one hundred twenty-five dollars for each additional cask for each rail shipment through or within the state of high-level radioactive waste, transuranic radioactive waste, or spent nuclear fuel;

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68 (3) One hundred twenty-five dollars for each truck or train transporting 69 low-level radioactive waste through or within the state.

- 70 The department of natural resources may accept an annual shipment fee as negotiated with a shipper or accept payment per shipment. 71
- 72 3. All revenue generated from the fees established in subsection 2 of this section shall be deposited into the environmental radiation monitoring fund 73established in section 260.750 and shall be used by the department of natural resources to achieve the following objectives and for purposes related to the 75 shipment of high-level radioactive waste, transuranic radioactive waste, highway 76 route controlled quantity shipments, spent nuclear fuel, or low-level radioactive waste, including, but not limited to:
 - (1) Inspections, escorts, and security for waste shipment and planning;
 - (2) Coordination of emergency response capability;
- 81 (3) Education and training of state, county, and local emergency 82 responders;
- 83 (4) Purchase and maintenance of necessary equipment and supplies for 84 state, county, and local emergency responders through grants or other funding mechanisms;
 - (5) Emergency responses to any transportation incident involving the high-level radioactive waste, transuranic radioactive waste, highway route controlled quantity shipments, spent nuclear fuel, or low-level radioactive waste;
 - (6) Oversight of any environmental remediation necessary resulting from an incident involving a shipment of high-level radioactive waste, transuranic radioactive waste, highway route controlled quantity shipments, spent nuclear fuel, or low-level radioactive waste. Reimbursement for oversight of any such incident shall not reduce or eliminate the liability of any party responsible for the incident; such party may be liable for full reimbursement to the state or payment of any other costs associated with the cleanup of contamination related to a transportation incident;
 - (7) Administrative costs attributable to the state agencies which are incurred through their involvement as it relates to the shipment of high-level radioactive waste, transuranic radioactive waste, highway route controlled quantity shipments, spent nuclear fuel, or low-level radioactive waste through or within the state.
- 102 4. Nothing in this section shall preclude any other state agency from 103 receiving reimbursement from the department of natural resources and the

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environmental radiation monitoring fund for services rendered that achieve the objectives and comply with the provisions of this section.

- 5. Any unencumbered balance in the environmental radiation monitoring fund that exceeds three hundred thousand dollars in any given fiscal year shall be returned to shippers on a pro rata basis, based on the shipper's contribution into the environmental radiation monitoring fund for that fiscal year.
- 110 6. The department of natural resources, in coordination with the 111 department of health and senior services and the department of public safety, 112 may promulgate rules necessary to carry out the provisions of this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created 113 114 under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it 115 complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if 116 applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and 117 if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are 118 subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and 119 120 any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2009, shall be invalid and void.
 - 7. All funds deposited in the environmental radiation monitoring fund through fees established in subsection 2 of this section shall be utilized, subject to appropriation by the general assembly, for the administration and enforcement of this section by the department of natural resources. All interest earned by the moneys in the fund shall accrue to the fund.
 - 8. All fees shall be paid to the department of natural resources prior to shipment.
 - 9. Notice of any shipment of high-level radioactive waste, transuranic radioactive waste, highway route controlled quantity shipments, or spent nuclear fuel through or within the state shall be provided by the shipper to the governor's designee for advanced notification, as described in 10 CFR Parts 71 and 73, as amended, prior to such shipment entering the state. Notice of any shipment of low-level radioactive waste through or within the state shall be provided by the shipper to the Missouri department of natural resources before such shipment enters the state.
- 136 10. Any shipper who fails to pay a fee assessed under this section, or fails 137 to provide notice of a shipment, shall be liable in a civil action for an amount not 138 to exceed ten times the amount assessed and not paid. The action shall be 139 brought by the attorney general at the request of the department of natural

140 resources. If the action involves a facility domiciled in the state, the action shall

- 141 be brought in the circuit court of the county in which the facility is located. If the
- 142 action does not involve a facility domiciled in the state, the action shall be
- 143 brought in the circuit court of Cole County.
- 11. Beginning on December 31, 2009, and every two years thereafter, the
- 145 department of natural resources shall prepare and submit a report on activities
- 146 of the environmental radiation monitoring fund to the general assembly. This
- 147 report shall include information on fee income received and expenditures made
- 148 by the state to enforce and administer the provisions of this section.
- 149 12. The provisions of this section shall not apply to high-level radioactive
- 150 waste, transuranic radioactive waste, highway route controlled quantity
- 151 shipments, spent nuclear fuel, or low-level radioactive waste shipped by or for the
- 152 federal government for military or national defense purposes.
- 153 13. [Under section 23.253 of the Missouri sunset act:
- 154 (1) The provisions of the new program authorized under this section shall
- automatically sunset six years after August 28, 2009, unless reauthorized by an
- 156 act of the general assembly; and
- 157 (2) If such program is reauthorized, The program authorized under this
- 158 section shall automatically sunset [twelve years after the effective date of the
- 159 reauthorization of this section; and
- 160 (3) This section shall terminate on September first of the calendar year
- 161 immediately following the calendar year in which the program authorized under
- this section is sunset] on August 28, 2024.
 - 260.475. 1. Every hazardous waste generator located in Missouri shall
 - 2 pay, in addition to the fees imposed in section 260.380, a fee of twenty-five dollars
 - 3 per ton annually on all hazardous waste which is discharged, deposited, dumped
 - 4 or placed into or on the soil as a final action, and two dollars per ton on all other
 - 5 hazardous waste transported off site. No fee shall be imposed upon any
 - 6 hazardous waste generator who registers less than ten tons of hazardous waste
 - 7 annually pursuant to section 260.380, or upon:
 - 8 (1) Hazardous waste which must be disposed of as provided by a remedial
 - 9 plan for an abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste site;
 - 10 (2) Fly ash waste, bottom ash waste, slag waste and flue gas emission
 - 11 control waste generated primarily from the combustion of coal or other fossil
 - 12 fuels;
 - 13 (3) Solid waste from the extraction, beneficiation and processing of ores

14 and minerals, including phosphate rock and overburden from the mining of

- 15 uranium ore and smelter slag waste from the processing of materials into
- 16 reclaimed metals;

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- 17 (4) Cement kiln dust waste;
- 18 (5) Waste oil; or
- 19 (6) Hazardous waste that is:
- 20 (a) Reclaimed or reused for energy and materials;
- 21 (b) Transformed into new products which are not wastes;
- 22 (c) Destroyed or treated to render the hazardous waste nonhazardous; or
- 23 (d) Waste discharged to a publicly owned treatment works.
- 24 2. The fees imposed in this section shall be reported and paid to the 25 department on an annual basis not later than the first of January. The payment 26 shall be accompanied by a return in such form as the department may prescribe.
 - 3. All moneys collected or received by the department pursuant to this section shall be transmitted to the department of revenue for deposit in the state treasury to the credit of the hazardous waste fund created pursuant to section 260.391. Following each annual reporting date, the state treasurer shall certify the amount deposited in the fund to the commission.
- 4. If any generator or transporter fails or refuses to pay the fees imposed by this section, or fails or refuses to furnish any information reasonably requested by the department relating to such fees, there shall be imposed, in addition to the fee determined to be owed, a penalty of fifteen percent of the fee shall be deposited in the hazardous waste fund.
 - 5. If the fees or any portion of the fees imposed by this section are not paid by the date prescribed for such payment, there shall be imposed interest upon the unpaid amount at the rate of ten percent per annum from the date prescribed for its payment until payment is actually made, all of which shall be deposited in the hazardous waste fund.
- 6. The state treasurer is authorized to deposit all of the moneys in the hazardous waste fund in any of the qualified depositories of the state. All such deposits shall be secured in such a manner and shall be made upon such terms and conditions as are now or may hereafter be provided for by law relative to state deposits. Interest received on such deposits shall be credited to the hazardous waste fund.
- 7. This fee shall expire December 31, 2018, except that the department shall levy and collect this fee for any hazardous waste generated prior to such

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8. Notwithstanding any statutory fee amounts or maximums to the contrary, the director of the department of natural resources may conduct a comprehensive review [of] and propose changes to the fee structure set forth in this section. The comprehensive review shall include after holding stakeholder meetings in order to solicit stakeholder input from each of the following groups: cement kiln representatives, chemical companies, large and small hazardous waste generators, and any other interested parties. [Upon completion of the comprehensive review, The department shall submit a proposed [changes to the] fee structure with stakeholder agreement to the hazardous waste management commission. The commission shall, upon receiving the department's recommendations, review such recommendations at the forthcoming regular or special meeting, but shall not vote on the fee structure until a subsequent meeting. [The commission shall not take a vote on the fee structure until the following regular meeting.] If the commission approves, by vote of two-thirds majority, the [hazardous waste] fee structure recommendations, the commission shall [promulgate by regulation and publish the recommended fee structure no later than October first of the same year. The commission shall authorize the department to file a notice of proposed rulemaking containing the recommended fee structure, and after considering public comments may authorize the department to file the order of rulemaking for such rule with the joint committee on administrative rules pursuant to sections 536.021 and 536.024 no later than December first of the same year. [If such rules are not disapproved by the general assembly in the manner set out below, they shall take effect on January first of the next odd-numbered year and the fee structure set out in this section shall expire upon the effective date of the commission-adopted fee structure, contrary to subsection 7 of this section. Any regulation promulgated under this subsection shall be deemed to be beyond the scope and authority provided in this subsection, or detrimental to permit applicants, If the general assembly, within the first sixty calendar days of the regular session immediately following [the promulgation of such regulation, by concurrent resolution, shall disapprove the fee structure contained in such regulation. If the general assembly so disapproves any regulation promulgated under this subsection, the hazardous waste management commission shall continue to use the fee structure set forth in the most recent preceding regulation promulgated under this subsection.] such filing,

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disapprove such rule in accordance with section 536.028, then the department and the commission shall not implement the proposed fee structure and shall continue to use the previous fee structure. If such rules are not disapproved by the general assembly in the manner set out in this section, they shall take effect no sooner than January first 90 after such regular session, and any conflicting fee structure set forth 91 in this section shall expire upon the effective date of the new fee 92 structure adopted by the commission. The authority of the commission 93 to further revise the fee structure as provided by this subsection shall expire on August 28, [2023] **2024**. 95

444.510. As used in sections 444.500 to 444.755, unless the context clearly 2indicates otherwise, the following words and terms mean:

- (1) "Affected land", the pit area or area from which overburden has been 3 removed, or upon which overburden has been deposited;
- 5 (2) "Box cut", the first open cut in the mining of coal which results in the 6 placing of overburden on the surface of the land adjacent to the initial pit and 7 outside of the area of land to be mined;
 - (3) "Commission", the [land reclamation] Missouri mining commission within the department of natural resources created by section 444.520;
 - (4) "Company owned land", land owned by the operator in fee simple;
- 11 (5) "Director", the staff director of the [land reclamation] Missouri 12 mining commission;
- 13 (6) "Gob", that portion of refuse consisting of waste coal or bony coal of 14 relatively large size which is separated from the marketable coal in the cleaning process or solid refuse material, not readily waterborne or pumpable, without 15 16 crushing;
 - (7) "Highwall", that side of the pit adjacent to unmined land;
- 18 (8) "Leased land", all affected land where the operator does not own the land in fee simple; 19
- 20 (9) "Operator", any person, firm or corporation engaged in or controlling 21 a strip mining operation;
- 22 (10) "Overburden", as applied to the strip mining of coal, means all of the earth and other materials which lie above natural deposits of coal, and includes 23 such earth and other materials disturbed from their natural state in the process 2425 of strip mining;
- 26 (11) "Owner", the owner of any right in the land other than the operator;

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27 (12) "Peak", a projecting point of overburden created in the strip mining 28 process or that portion of unmined land remaining within the pit;

- 29 (13) "Person", any individual, partnership, copartnership, firm, company, 30 public or private corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, 31 political subdivision, or any agency, board, department, or bureau of the state or 32 federal government, or any other legal entity whatever which is recognized by law 33 as the subject of rights and duties;
- 34 (14) "Pit", the place where coal is being or has been mined by strip 35 mining;
- 36 (15) "Refuse", all waste material directly connected with the cleaning and 37 preparation of substances mined by strip mining;
- 38 (16) "Ridge", a lengthened elevation of overburden created in the strip 39 mining process;
 - (17) "Strip mining", mining by removing the overburden lying above natural deposits of coal, and mining directly from the natural deposits thereby exposed, and includes mining of exposed natural deposits of coal over which no overburden lies; except that "strip mining" of coal shall only mean those activities exempted from the "Surface Coal Mining Law", pursuant to subsection 6 of section 444.815.

444.520. 1. There is a [land reclamation] **Missouri mining** commission whose domicile for administrative purposes is the department of natural resources. The commission shall consist of the following [seven] eight persons: The state geologist, the director of the department of conservation, the director of staff of the clean water commission, and four other persons selected from the general public who are residents of Missouri and who shall have an interest in 6 and knowledge of conservation and land reclamation, and one of whom shall in addition have training and experience in surface mining, one of whom shall in addition have training and experience in subsurface mining, but not 9 more than [one] two can have a direct connection with the mining industry. The [four] five members from the general public shall be appointed by the governor, 11 by and with the advice and consent of the senate. No more than [two] three of 12 the appointed members shall belong to the same political party. The three 13 members who serve on the commission by virtue of their office may designate a 15 representative to attend any meetings in their place and exercise all their powers and duties. All necessary personnel required by the commission shall be selected, 16 17 employed and discharged by the commission. The director of the department

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18 shall not have the authority to abolish positions.

- 19 2. The initial term of the appointed members shall be as follows: Two members, each from a different political party, shall be appointed for a term of 20 two years, and two members, each from a different political party, shall be 2122 appointed for a term of four years. The governor shall designate the term of office 23 for each person appointed when making the initial appointment. The terms of their successors shall be for four years. There is no limitation on the number of 24terms any appointed member may serve. The terms of all members shall continue 25 26 until their successors have been duly appointed and qualified. If a vacancy occurs 27 in the appointed membership, the governor shall appoint a member for the 28 remaining portion of the unexpired term created by the vacancy. The governor 29 may remove any appointed member for cause.
- 30 3. All members of the commission shall serve without compensation for their duties, but shall be reimbursed for necessary travel and other expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. 32
- 33 4. At the first meeting of the commission, which shall be called by the 34 state geologist, and at yearly intervals thereafter, the members shall select from among themselves a chairman and a vice chairman. The members of the 35 36 commission shall appoint a qualified director who shall be a full-time employee of the commission and who shall act as its administrative agent. The commission 37 38 shall determine the compensation of the director to be payable from 39 appropriations made for that purpose.

444.762. It is hereby declared to be the policy of this state to strike a balance between [surface] mining of minerals and reclamation of land subjected 3 to surface disturbance by [surface] mining, as contemporaneously as possible, and for the conservation of land, and thereby to preserve natural resources, to encourage the planting of forests, to advance the seeding of grasses and legumes for grazing purposes and crops for harvest, to aid in the protection of wildlife and aquatic resources, to establish recreational, home and industrial sites, to protect and perpetuate the taxable value of property, and to protect and promote the health, safety and general welfare of the people of this state.

444.765. Wherever used or referred to in sections 444.760 to 444.790, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context, the following terms 3 mean:

4 (1) "Affected land", the pit area or area from which overburden shall have been removed, or upon which overburden has been deposited after September 28,

excavation or removal of overburden required to create access to mine openings, except that areas of disturbance encompassed by the actual underground openings for air shafts, portals, adits and haul roads in addition to disturbances

1971. When mining is conducted underground, affected land means any

- within fifty feet of any openings for haul roads, portals or adits shall not be 10
- considered affected land. Sites which exceed the excluded areas by more than one 11
- acre for underground mining operations shall obtain a permit for the total extent
- of affected lands with no exclusions as required under sections 444.760 to 13
- 14 444.790;

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- 15 (2) "Beneficiation", the dressing or processing of minerals for the purpose 16 of regulating the size of the desired product, removing unwanted constituents, 17 and improving the quality or purity of a desired product;
- 18 (3) "Commercial purpose", the purpose of extracting minerals for their value in sales to other persons or for incorporation into a product;
- (4) "Commission", the [land reclamation] Missouri mining commission 20 21in the department of natural resources created by section 444.520;
- 22 (5) "Construction", construction, erection, alteration, maintenance, or 23 repair of any facility including but not limited to any building, structure, 24 highway, road, bridge, viaduct, water or sewer line, pipeline or utility line, and 25 demolition, excavation, land clearance, and moving of minerals or fill dirt in 26 connection therewith;
 - (6) "Department", the department of natural resources;
 - (7) "Director", the staff director of the [land reclamation] Missouri mining commission or an authorized representative of the department of natural resources;
 - (8) "Excavation", any operation in which earth, minerals, or other material in or on the ground is moved, removed, or otherwise displaced for purposes of construction at the site of excavation, by means of any tools, equipment, or explosives and includes, but is not limited to, backfilling, grading, trenching, digging, ditching, drilling, well-drilling, auguring, boring, tunneling, scraping, cable or pipe plowing, plowing-in, pulling-in, ripping, driving, demolition of structures, and the use of high-velocity air to disintegrate and suction to remove earth and other materials. For purposes of this section, excavation or removal of overburden for purposes of mining for a commercial purpose or for purposes of reclamation of land subjected to surface mining is not included in this definition. Neither shall excavations of sand and gravel by political subdivisions

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42 using their own personnel and equipment or private individuals for personal use 43 be included in this definition;

- (9) "Fill dirt", material removed from its natural location through mining or construction activity, which is a mixture of unconsolidated earthy material, which may include some minerals, and which is used to fill, raise, or level the surface of the ground at the site of disposition, which may be at the site it was removed or on other property, and which is not processed to extract mineral components of the mixture. Backfill material for use in completing reclamation is not included in this definition;
- (10) "Land improvement", work performed by or for a public or private owner or lessor of real property for purposes of improving the suitability of the property for construction at an undetermined future date, where specific plans for construction do not currently exist;
- (11) "Mineral", a constituent of the earth in a solid state which, when 55 extracted from the earth, is usable in its natural form or is capable of conversion 56 into a usable form as a chemical, an energy source, or raw material for 57 58 manufacturing or construction material. For the purposes of this section, this definition includes barite, tar sands, [and] oil shales, cadmium, barium, 59 aluminum, nickel, cobalt, molybdenum, germanium, gallium, tellurium, 60 selenium, vanadium, indium, mercury, uranium, rare earth elements, platinum group elements, manganese, phosphorus, sodium, titanium, zirconium, lithium, thorium, or tungsten; but does not include iron, lead, 63 64 zinc, gold, silver, coal, surface or subsurface water, fill dirt, natural oil or gas 65 together with other chemicals recovered therewith;
 - (12) "Mining", the removal of overburden and extraction of underlying minerals or the extraction of minerals from exposed natural deposits for a commercial purpose, as defined by this section;
- 69 (13) "Operator", any person, firm or corporation engaged in and 70 controlling a surface mining operation;
- 71 (14) "Overburden", all of the earth and other materials which lie above 72 natural deposits of minerals; and also means such earth and other materials 73 disturbed from their natural state in the process of surface mining other than 74 what is defined in subdivision (10) of this section;
- 75 (15) "Peak", a projecting point of overburden created in the surface mining 76 process;
- 77 (16) "Pit", the place where minerals are being or have been mined by

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- 79 (17) "Public entity", the state or any officer, official, authority, board, or 80 commission of the state and any county, city, or other political subdivision of the 81 state, or any institution supported in whole or in part by public funds;
- 82 (18) "Refuse", all waste material directly connected with the cleaning and 83 preparation of substance mined by surface mining;
- 84 (19) "Ridge", a lengthened elevation of overburden created in the surface 85 mining process;
 - (20) "Site" or "mining site", any location or group of associated locations separated by a natural barrier where minerals are being surface mined by the same operator;
 - (21) "Surface mining", the mining of minerals for commercial purposes by removing the overburden lying above natural deposits thereof, and mining directly from the natural deposits thereby exposed, and shall include mining of exposed natural deposits of such minerals over which no overburden lies and, after August 28, 1990, the surface effects of underground mining operations for such minerals. For purposes of the provisions of sections 444.760 to 444.790, surface mining shall not include excavations to move minerals or fill dirt within the confines of the real property where excavation occurs or to remove minerals or fill dirt from the real property in preparation for construction at the site of excavation. No excavation of fill dirt shall be deemed surface mining regardless of the site of disposition or whether construction occurs at the site of excavation.
- 444.768. 1. Notwithstanding any statutory fee amounts or maximums to the contrary, the department of natural resources may conduct a comprehensive review and propose changes to any fee, bond, or assessment structure described in chapter 444, after holding stakeholder meetings in order to solicit stakeholder input from regulated entities and any other interested parties. The department shall submit a proposed fee, bond, or assessment structure with stakeholder agreement to the commission. The commission shall review such recommendations at a forthcoming regular or special meeting, but shall not vote on the proposed structure until a subsequent meeting. If the commission approves, by vote of two-thirds majority, the 11 department's recommendations, the commission shall authorize the 12department to file a notice of proposed rulemaking containing the 13 14 recommended structure, and after considering public comments may

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authorize the department to file the final order of rulemaking for such rule with the joint committee on administrative rules pursuant to sections 536.021 and 536.024 no later than December first of the same year. If the general assembly, within the first sixty calendar days of the regular session immediately following such filing, disapproves such 19 rule in accordance with section 536.028, then the department and the 20 commission shall not implement the proposed structure and shall 2122 continue to use the previous fee structure. If such rules are not disapproved by the general assembly in the manner set out above, they shall take effect no sooner than January first after such regular 24session, and any conflicting fee structure set forth in this chapter shall 25expire upon the effective date of the new fee structure adopted by the 26 commission. The authority for the commission to further revise the fee, 2728 bond, or assessment structure as provided in this subsection shall 29 expire on Aug. 28, 2024.

2. Failure to pay any fee, bond, or assessment, or any portion thereof, referenced in this section by the due date may result in the imposition of a late fee equal to fifteen percent of the unpaid amount, plus ten percent interest per annum. Any order issued by the department under chapter 444 may require payment of such amounts. The department may bring an action in the appropriate circuit court to collect any unpaid fee, late fee, interest, or attorney's fees and costs incurred directly in fee collection. Such action may be brought in the circuit court of the county in which the facility is located, or in the circuit court of Cole County.

444.805. As used in this law, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following words and terms mean:

- (1) "Approximate original contour", that surface configuration achieved by backfilling and grading of the mined area so that the reclaimed area, including any terracing or access roads, closely resembles the general surface configuration of the land prior to mining and blends into and complements the drainage pattern of the surrounding terrain, with all highwalls and spoil piles eliminated; water impoundments may be permitted where the commission determines that they are in compliance with subdivision (8) of subsection 2 of section 444.855;
- 10 (2) "Coal preparation area", that portion of the permitted area used for the 11 beneficiation of raw coal and structures related to the beneficiation process such 12 as the washer, tipple, crusher, slurry pond or ponds, gob pile and all waste

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material directly connected with the cleaning, preparation and shipping of coal,

- 14 but does not include subsurface coal waste disposal areas;
- 15 (3) "Coal preparation area reclamation", the reclamation of the coal 16 preparation area by disposal or burial or both of coal waste according to the 17 approved reclamation plan, the replacement of topsoil, and initial seeding;
- 18 (4) "Commission", the [land reclamation] **Missouri mining** commission 19 created by section 444.520;
- 20 (5) "Director", the **staff** director of the [land reclamation] **Missouri** 21 **mining** commission;
- 22 (6) "Federal lands", any land, including mineral interests, owned by the 23 United States without regard to how the United States acquired ownership of the 24 land and without regard to the agency having responsibility for management 25 thereof, except Indian lands;
 - (7) "Federal lands program", a program established by the United States Secretary of the Interior to regulate surface coal mining and reclamation operations on federal lands;
- 29 (8) "Imminent danger to the health and safety of the public", the existence 30 of any condition or practice, or any violation of a permit or other requirement of 31 this law in a surface coal mining and reclamation operation, which condition, 32 practice, or violation could reasonably be expected to cause substantial physical 33 harm to persons outside the permit area before such condition, practice, or 34 violation can be abated. A reasonable expectation of death or serious injury before abatement exists if a rational person, subjected to the same conditions or 35 practices giving rise to the peril, would not expose himself or herself to the 36 37 danger during the time necessary for abatement;
 - (9) "Operator", any person engaged in coal mining;
- 39 (10) "Permit", a permit to conduct surface coal mining and reclamation 40 operations issued by the commission;
- 41 (11) "Permit area", the area of land indicated on the approved map 42 submitted by the operator with his application, which area of land shall be 43 covered by the operator's bond and shall be readily identifiable by appropriate 44 markers on the site;
- 45 (12) "Permittee", a person holding a permit;
- 46 (13) "Person", any individual, partnership, copartnership, firm, company, 47 public or private corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, 48 political subdivision, or any agency, board, department, or bureau of the state or

federal government, or any other legal entity whatever which is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties;

- 51 (14) "Phase I reclamation", the filling and grading of all areas disturbed 52 in the conduct of surface coal mining operations, including the replacement of top 53 soil and initial seeding;
- 54 (15) "Phase I reclamation bond", a bond for performance filed by a 55 permittee pursuant to section 444.950 that may have no less than eighty percent 56 released upon the successful completion of phase I reclamation of a permit area 57 in accordance with the approved reclamation plan, with the rest of the bond 58 remaining in effect until phase III liability is released;
- 60 agricultural purposes, and which meets the technical criteria established by the commission on the basis of such factors as moisture availability, temperature regime, chemical balance, permeability, surface layer composition, susceptibility to flooding, and erosion characteristics;
- 64 (17) "Reclamation plan", a plan submitted by an applicant for a permit 65 which sets forth a plan for reclamation of the proposed surface coal mining 66 operations;
- 67 (18) "Surface coal mining and reclamation operations", surface coal mining 68 operations and all activities necessary and incident to the reclamation of such 69 operations;
- 70 (19) "Surface coal mining operations", or "affected land", or "disturbed land":
- 72 (a) Activities conducted on the surface of lands in connection with a 73 surface coal mine or surface operations and surface impacts incident to an underground coal mine. Such activities include excavation for the purpose of 74obtaining coal including such common methods as contour, strip, auger, 75 mountaintop removal, box cut, open pit, and area mining, the uses of explosives 76 and blasting, and in situ distillation or retorting, leaching or other chemical or physical processing, and the cleaning, concentrating, or other processing or 78 preparation, loading of coal at or near the mine site; provided, however, that such 79 activities do not include the extraction of coal incidental to the extraction of other 80 minerals where coal does not exceed sixteen and two-thirds percentum of the 82 tonnage of minerals removed for purposes of commercial use or sale, or coal 83 explorations subject to section 444.845; and

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(b) The areas upon which such activities occur or where such activities

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85 disturb the natural land surface. Such areas shall also include any adjacent land 86 the use of which is incidental to any such activities, all lands affected by the 87 construction of new roads or the improvement or use of existing roads to gain access to the site of such activities and for haulage, and excavations, workings, 88 impoundments, dams, ventilation shafts, entryways, refuse banks, dumps, 89 stockpiles, overburden piles, spoil banks, culm banks, tailings, holes or 90 depressions, repair areas, storage areas, processing areas, shipping areas and 91 92 other areas upon which are sited structures, facilities, or other property or 93 materials on the surface, resulting from or incident to such activities;

- (20) "This law" or "law", sections 444.800 to 444.970;
- (21) "Unwarranted failure to comply", the failure of a permittee to prevent the occurrence of any violation of the permit, reclamation plan, law or rule and regulation, due to indifference, lack of diligence, or lack of reasonable care, or the failure to abate any such violation due to indifference, lack of diligence, or lack of reasonable care.
- 640.100. 1. The safe drinking water commission created in section 640.105 shall promulgate rules necessary for the implementation, administration and enforcement of sections 640.100 to 640.140 and the federal Safe Drinking Water Act as amended.
- 5 2. No standard, rule or regulation or any amendment or repeal thereof shall be adopted except after a public hearing to be held by the commission after at least thirty days' prior notice in the manner prescribed by the rulemaking 8 provisions of chapter 536 and an opportunity given to the public to be heard; the commission may solicit the views, in writing, of persons who may be affected by, 10 knowledgeable about, or interested in proposed rules and regulations, or standards. Any person heard or registered at the hearing, or making written 11 request for notice, shall be given written notice of the action of the commission 12 with respect to the subject thereof. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is 13 defined in section 536.010, that is promulgated to administer and enforce sections 14 640.100 to 640.140 shall become effective only if the agency has fully complied 15 with all of the requirements of chapter 536, including but not limited to section 16 536.028, if applicable, after June 9, 1998. All rulemaking authority delegated 17 18 prior to June 9, 1998, is of no force and effect and repealed as of June 9, 1998, 19 however, nothing in this section shall be interpreted to repeal or affect the 20 validity of any rule adopted or promulgated prior to June 9, 1998. If the 21provisions of section 536.028 apply, the provisions of this section are nonseverable

and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to section 536.028 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule or portion of a rule are held unconstitutional or invalid, the purported grant of rulemaking authority and any rule so proposed and contained in the order of rulemaking shall be invalid and void, except that nothing in this chapter or chapter 644 shall affect the validity of any rule adopted and promulgated prior to June 9, 1998.

29 3. The commission shall promulgate rules and regulations for the 30 certification of public water system operators, backflow prevention assembly 31 testers and laboratories conducting tests pursuant to sections 640.100 to 32 640.140. Any person seeking to be a certified backflow prevention assembly 33 tester shall satisfactorily complete standard, nationally recognized written and 34 performance examinations designed to ensure that the person is competent to determine if the assembly is functioning within its design specifications. Any 35 36 such state certification shall satisfy any need for local certification as a backflow prevention assembly tester. However, political subdivisions may set additional 37 38 testing standards for individuals who are seeking to be certified as backflow prevention assembly testers. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the 39 40 contrary, agencies of the state or its political subdivisions shall only require carbonated beverage dispensers to conform to the backflow protection 41 42requirements established in the National Sanitation Foundation standard eighteen, and the dispensers shall be so listed by an independent testing 43 laboratory. The commission shall promulgate rules and regulations for collection 44 of samples and analysis of water furnished by municipalities, corporations, 45 46 companies, state establishments, federal establishments or individuals to the public. The department of natural resources or the department of health and 47 senior services shall, at the request of any supplier, make any analyses or tests 48 required pursuant to the terms of section 192.320 and sections 640.100 to 49 640.140. The department shall collect fees to cover the reasonable cost of 50 laboratory services, both within the department of natural resources and the 51 department of health and senior services, laboratory certification and program 52 53 administration as required by sections 640.100 to 640.140. The laboratory 54services and program administration fees pursuant to this subsection shall not 55 exceed two hundred dollars for a supplier supplying less than four thousand one hundred service connections, three hundred dollars for supplying less than seven 56 57 thousand six hundred service connections, five hundred dollars for supplying

seven thousand six hundred or more service connections, and five hundred dollars for testing surface water. Such fees shall be deposited in the safe drinking water fund as specified in section 640.110. The analysis of all drinking water required by section 192.320 and sections 640.100 to 640.140 shall be made by the department of natural resources laboratories, department of health and senior services laboratories or laboratories certified by the department of natural resources.

- 4. The department of natural resources shall establish and maintain an inventory of public water supplies and conduct sanitary surveys of public water systems. Such records shall be available for public inspection during regular business hours.
- 5. (1) For the purpose of complying with federal requirements for maintaining the primacy of state enforcement of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, the department is hereby directed to request appropriations from the general revenue fund and all other appropriate sources to fund the activities of the public drinking water program and in addition to the fees authorized pursuant to subsection 3 of this section, an annual fee for each customer service connection with a public water system is hereby authorized to be imposed upon all customers of public water systems in this state. [The fees collected shall not exceed the amounts specified in this subsection and the commission may set the fees, by rule, in a lower amount by proportionally reducing all fees charged pursuant to this subsection from the specified maximum amounts. Reductions shall be roughly proportional but in each case shall be divisible by twelve.] Each customer of a public water system shall pay an annual fee for each customer service connection.
- (2) The annual fee per customer service connection for unmetered customers and customers with meters not greater than one inch in size shall be based upon the number of service connections in the water system serving that customer, and shall not exceed:

87	1 to 1,000 connections	3.24
88	1,001 to 4,000 connections	. 3.00
89	4,001 to 7,000 connections	. 2.76
90	7,001 to 10,000 connections	. 2.40
91	10,001 to 20,000 connections	. 2.16
92	20,001 to 35,000 connections	. 1.92
93	35,001 to 50,000 connections	. 1.56

- (3) The annual user fee for customers having meters greater than one inch but less than or equal to two inches in size shall not exceed seven dollars and forty-four cents; for customers with meters greater than two inches but less than or equal to four inches in size shall not exceed forty-one dollars and sixteen cents; and for customers with meters greater than four inches in size shall not exceed eighty-two dollars and forty-four cents.
- (4) Customers served by multiple connections shall pay an annual user fee based on the above rates for each connection, except that no single facility served by multiple connections shall pay a total of more than five hundred dollars per year.
- 6. Fees imposed pursuant to subsection 5 of this section shall become effective on August 28, 2006, and shall be collected by the public water system serving the customer beginning September 1, 2006, and continuing until such time that the safe drinking water commission, at its discretion, specifies a [lower] different amount under [subdivision (1) of] subsection [5] 8 of this section. The commission shall promulgate rules and regulations on the procedures for billing, collection and delinquent payment. Fees collected by a public water system pursuant to subsection 5 of this section and fees established by the commission pursuant to subsection 8 of this section are state fees. The annual fee shall be enumerated separately from all other charges, and shall be collected in monthly, quarterly or annual increments. Such fees shall be transferred to the director of the department of revenue at frequencies not less than quarterly. Two percent of the revenue arising from the fees shall be retained by the public water system for the purpose of reimbursing its expenses for billing and collection of such fees.
- 7. Imposition and collection of the fees authorized in subsection 5 and fees established by the commission pursuant to subsection 8 of this section shall be suspended on the first day of a calendar quarter if, during the preceding calendar quarter, the federally delegated authority granted to the safe drinking water program within the department of natural resources to administer the Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. 300g-2, is withdrawn. The fee shall not be reinstated until the first day of the calendar quarter following the quarter during which such delegated authority is reinstated.
 - 8. [Fees imposed pursuant to subsection 5 of this section shall expire on

130 September 1, 2017.] Notwithstanding any statutory fee amounts or maximums to the contrary, the department of natural resources may 131 conduct a comprehensive review and propose changes to the fee 132133 structure authorized by this section after holding stakeholder meetings 134 in order to solicit stakeholder input from public and private water suppliers, and any other interested parties. The department shall 135submit a proposed fee structure with stakeholder agreement to the safe 136 drinking water commission. The commission shall review such 137138 recommendations at a forthcoming regular or special meeting but shall 139 not vote on the fee structure until a subsequent meeting. If the commission approves, by vote of two-thirds majority, the fee structure 140 141 recommendations, the commission shall authorize the department to file a notice of proposed rulemaking containing the recommended fee 142structure, and after considering public comments may authorize the 143 department to file the final order of rulemaking for such rule with the 144 joint committee on administrative rules pursuant to sections 536.021 145146 and 536.024 no later than December first of the same year. If the general assembly, within the first sixty calendar days of the regular 147 session immediately following such filing, disapproves such rule in 148 accordance with section 536.028, then the department and the 149 150 commission shall not implement the proposed fee structure and shall 151 continue to use the previous fee structure. If such rules are not 152 disapproved by the general assembly in the manner set out above, they 153 shall take effect no sooner than January first after such regular 154 session, and any conflicting fee structure set forth in this section shall expire upon the effective date of the new fee structure adopted by the 155commission. The authority of the commission to further revise the fee 156 structure as provided by this subsection shall expire on August 28, 157 158 2024.

643.079. 1. Any air contaminant source required to obtain a permit issued under sections 643.010 to 643.355 shall pay annually beginning April 1, 1993, a fee as provided herein. For the first year the fee shall be twenty-five dollars per ton of each regulated air contaminant emitted. Thereafter, the fee shall be set every three years by the commission by rule and shall be at least twenty-five dollars per ton of regulated air contaminant emitted but not more than forty dollars per ton of regulated air contaminant emitted in the previous calendar year. If necessary, the commission may make annual adjustments to the

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fee by rule. The fee shall be set at an amount consistent with the need to fund 10 the reasonable cost of administering sections 643.010 to 643.355, taking into account other moneys received pursuant to sections 643.010 to 643.355. For the 11 purpose of determining the amount of air contaminant emissions on which the 12 fees authorized under this section are assessed, a facility shall be considered one 13 source under the definition of subsection 2 of section 643.078, except that a 14 facility with multiple operating permits shall pay the emission fees authorized 15 under this section separately for air contaminants emitted under each individual 16 permit. 17

- 2. A source which produces charcoal from wood shall pay an annual emission fee under this subsection in lieu of the fee established in subsection 1 of this section. The fee shall be based upon a maximum fee of twenty-five dollars per ton and applied upon each ton of regulated air contaminant emitted for the first four thousand tons of each contaminant emitted in the amount established by the commission pursuant to subsection 1 of this section, reduced according to the following schedule:
- 25 (1) For fees payable under this subsection in the years 1993 and 1994, the 26 fee shall be reduced by one hundred percent;
 - (2) For fees payable under this subsection in the years 1995, 1996 and 1997, the fee shall be reduced by eighty percent;
- 29 (3) For fees payable under this subsection in the years 1998, 1999 and 30 2000, the fee shall be reduced by sixty percent.
 - 3. The fees imposed in subsection 2 of this section shall not be imposed or collected after the year 2000 unless the general assembly reimposes the fee.
- 33 4. Each air contaminant source with a permit issued under sections 643.010 to 643.355 shall pay the fee for the first four thousand tons of each 34 regulated air contaminant emitted each year but no air contaminant source shall 35 pay fees on total emissions of regulated air contaminants in excess of twelve 36 thousand tons in any calendar year. A permitted air contaminant source which emitted less than one ton of all regulated pollutants shall pay a fee equal to the 38 amount per ton set by the commission. An air contaminant source which pays 39 emission fees to a holder of a certificate of authority issued pursuant to section 40 41 643.140 may deduct such fees from any amount due under this section. The fees 42imposed in this section shall not be applied to carbon oxide emissions. The fees imposed in subsection 1 and this subsection shall not be applied to sulfur dioxide 43 emissions from any Phase I affected unit subject to the requirements of Title IV,

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Section 404, of the federal Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7651, et seq., any 45 46 sooner than January 1, 2000. The fees imposed on emissions from Phase I 47 affected units shall be consistent with and shall not exceed the provisions of the federal Clean Air Act, as amended, and the regulations promulgated 48 thereunder. Any such fee on emissions from any Phase I affected unit shall be 49 reduced by the amount of the service fee paid by that Phase I affected unit 50 pursuant to subsection 8 of this section in that year. Any fees that may be 51 52 imposed on Phase I sources shall follow the procedures set forth in subsection 1 53 and this subsection and shall not be applied retroactively.

5. Moneys collected under this section shall be transmitted to the director of revenue for deposit in appropriate subaccounts of the natural resources protection fund created in section 640.220. A subaccount shall be maintained for fees paid by air contaminant sources which are required to be permitted under Title V of the federal Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. Section 7661, et seq., and used, upon appropriation, to fund activities by the department to implement the operating permits program authorized by Title V of the federal Clean Air Act, as amended. Another subaccount shall be maintained for fees paid by air contaminant sources which are not required to be permitted under Title V of the federal Clean Air Act as amended, and used, upon appropriation, to fund other air pollution control program activities. Another subaccount shall be maintained for service fees paid under subsection 8 of this section by Phase I affected units which are subject to the requirements of Title IV, Section 404, of the federal Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7651, and used, upon appropriation, to fund air pollution control program activities. The provisions of section 33.080 to the contrary notwithstanding, moneys in the fund shall not revert to general revenue at the end of each biennium. Interest earned by moneys in the subaccounts shall be retained in the subaccounts. The per-ton fees established under subsection 1 of this section may be adjusted annually, consistent with the need to fund the reasonable costs of the program, but shall not be less than twenty-five dollars per ton of regulated air contaminant nor more than forty dollars per ton of regulated air contaminant. The first adjustment shall apply to moneys payable on April 1, 1994, and shall be based upon the general price level for the twelve-month period ending on August thirty-first of the previous calendar year.

6. The department may initiate a civil action in circuit court against any air contaminant source which has not remitted the appropriate fees within thirty

days. In any judgment against the source, the department shall be awarded interest at a rate determined pursuant to section 408.030 and reasonable attorney's fees. In any judgment against the department, the source shall be awarded reasonable attorney's fees.

- 7. The department shall not suspend or revoke a permit for an air contaminant source solely because the source has not submitted the fees pursuant to this section.
- 88 8. Any Phase I affected unit which is subject to the requirements of Title 89 IV, Section 404, of the federal Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7651, shall pay annually beginning April 1, 1993, and terminating December 31, 1999, a 90 91 service fee for the previous calendar year as provided herein. For the first year, 92 the service fee shall be twenty-five thousand dollars for each Phase I affected 93 generating unit to help fund the administration of sections 643.010 to 643.355. Thereafter, the service fee shall be annually set by the commission by 94 95 rule, following public hearing, based on an annual allocation prepared by the department showing the details of all costs and expenses upon which such fees 96 97 are based consistent with the department's reasonable needs to administer and implement sections 643.010 to 643.355 and to fulfill its responsibilities with 98 99 respect to Phase I affected units, but such service fee shall not exceed twenty-five 100 thousand dollars per generating unit. Any such Phase I affected unit which is 101 located on one or more contiguous tracts of land with any Phase II generating unit that pays fees under subsection 1 or subsection 2 of this section shall be 102 103 exempt from paying service fees under this subsection. A "contiguous tract of 104 land" shall be defined to mean adjacent land, excluding public roads, highways and railroads, which is under the control of or owned by the permit holder and 105 106 operated as a single enterprise.
- 107 9. The department of natural resources shall determine the fees due pursuant to this section by the state of Missouri and its departments, agencies 108 109 and institutions, including two- and four-year institutions of higher 110 education. The director of the department of natural resources shall forward the various totals due to the joint committee on capital improvements and the 111 112 directors of the individual departments, agencies and institutions. The 113 departments, as part of the budget process, shall annually request by specific line 114 item appropriation funds to pay said fees and capital funding for projects determined to significantly improve air quality. If the general assembly fails to 115 116 appropriate funds for emissions fees as specifically requested, the departments,

agencies and institutions shall pay said fees from other sources of revenue or funds available. The state of Missouri and its departments, agencies and institutions may receive assistance from the small business technical assistance program established pursuant to section 643.173.

121 10. Notwithstanding any statutory fee amounts or maximums to 122 the contrary, the [director of the] department of natural resources may conduct 123 a comprehensive review [of] and propose changes to the fee structure [set 124 forth in this section. The comprehensive review shall include authorized by sections 643.073, 643.075, 643.079, 643.225, 643.228, 643.232, 643.237, and 125 126 643.242 after holding stakeholder meetings in order to solicit stakeholder input 127 from each of the following groups: electric utilities, mineral and metallic mining 128 and processing facilities, cement kiln representatives, and any other interested 129 industrial or business entities or interested parties. [Upon completion of the comprehensive review, The department shall submit a proposed [changes to the] 130 fee structure with stakeholder agreement to the air conservation 131 commission. The commission shall[, upon receiving the department's 132 133 recommendations, review such recommendations at the forthcoming regular or special meeting but shall not vote on the fee structure until a subsequent 134 135 meeting. [The commission shall review fee structure recommendations from the 136 department. The commission shall not take a vote on the fee structure recommendations until the following regular or special meeting.] If the 137 commission approves, by vote of two-thirds majority [or five of seven 138 139 commissioners], the fee structure recommendations, the commission shall 140 [promulgate by regulation and publish the recommended fee structure no later than October first of the same year. The commission shall authorize the 141 142 department to file a notice of proposed rulemaking containing the recommended fee structure, and after considering public comments, 143 144 may authorize the department to file the order of rulemaking for such rule with the joint committee on administrative rules pursuant to sections 536.021 145 146 and 536.024 no later than December first of the same year. [If such rules are not disapproved by the general assembly in the manner set out below, they shall take 147 effect on January first of the next odd-numbered year and the fee structure set 148 149 out in this section shall expire upon the effective date of the commission-adopted 150 fee structure. Any regulation promulgated under this subsection shall be deemed 151 to be beyond the scope and authority provided in this subsection, or detrimental 152 to permit applicants, If the general assembly, within the first sixty calendar days

153 of the regular session immediately following [the promulgation of such regulation, 154 by concurrent resolution, shall disapprove the fee structure contained in such 155 regulation. If the general assembly so disapproves any regulation promulgated under this subsection, the air conservation] such filing, disapproves such 156 157 rule in accordance with section 536.028, then the department and the 158 commission shall continue to use the **previous** fee structure [set forth in the 159 most recent preceding regulation promulgated under this subsection]. If such 160 rules are not disapproved by the general assembly in the manner set out in this section, they shall take effect no sooner than January first 161 after such regular session, and any conflicting fee structure set forth 162 163 in this section shall expire upon the effective date of the new fee 164 structure adopted by the commission. The authority of the commission 165 to further revise the fee structure as provided by this subsection shall 166 expire on August 28, [2023] **2024**.

644.051. 1. It is unlawful for any person:

- 2 (1) To cause pollution of any waters of the state or to place or cause or 3 permit to be placed any water contaminant in a location where it is reasonably 4 certain to cause pollution of any waters of the state;
- 5 (2) To discharge any water contaminants into any waters of the state 6 which reduce the quality of such waters below the water quality standards 7 established by the commission;
- 8 (3) To violate any pretreatment and toxic material control regulations, or 9 to discharge any water contaminants into any waters of the state which exceed 10 effluent regulations or permit provisions as established by the commission or 11 required by any federal water pollution control act;
- 12 (4) To discharge any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or 13 high-level radioactive waste into the waters of the state.
- 14 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate, use or maintain any water contaminant or point source in this state that is subject to standards, rules 15 16 or regulations promulgated pursuant to the provisions of sections 644.006 to 644.141 unless such person holds an operating permit from the commission, 17 subject to such exceptions as the commission may prescribe by rule or 18 regulation. However, no operating permit shall be required of any person for any 19 emission into publicly owned treatment facilities or into publicly owned sewer 20 systems tributary to publicly owned treatment works. 21

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3. It shall be unlawful for any person to construct, build, replace or make

23 major modification to any point source or collection system that is principally

- 24 designed to convey or discharge human sewage to waters of the state, unless such
- 25 person obtains a construction permit from the commission, except as provided in
- 26 this section. The following activities shall be excluded from construction permit
- 27 requirements:
- 28 (1) Facilities greater than one million gallons per day that are authorized
- 29 through a local supervised program, and are not receiving any department
- 30 financial assistance;
- 31 (2) All sewer extensions or collection projects that are one thousand feet
- 32 in length or less with fewer than two lift stations;
- 33 (3) All sewer collection projects that are authorized through a local
- 34 supervised program; and
- 35 (4) Any other exclusions the commission may promulgate by rule.
- 36 [However, nothing shall prevent the department from taking action to assure
- 37 protection of the environment and human health.] A construction permit may be
- 38 required [where necessary as determined by the department, including] by the
- 39 **department in** the following **circumstances**:
- 40 (a) Substantial deviation from the commission's design standards;
- 41 (b) To [correct] address noncompliance;
- 42 (c) When an unauthorized discharge has occurred or has the potential to
- 43 occur; or
- 44 (d) To correct a violation of water quality standards.
- 45 In addition, any point source that proposes to construct an earthen storage
- 46 structure to hold, convey, contain, store or treat domestic, agricultural, or
- 47 industrial process wastewater also shall be subject to the construction permit
- 48 provisions of this subsection. All other construction-related activities at point
- 49 sources shall be exempt from the construction permit requirements. All activities
- 50 that are exempted from the construction permit requirement are subject to the
- 51 following conditions:
- a. Any point source system designed to hold, convey, contain, store or
- 53 treat domestic, agricultural or industrial process wastewater shall be designed
- 54 by a professional engineer registered in Missouri in accordance with the
- 55 commission's design rules;
- b. Such point source system shall be constructed in accordance with the
- 57 registered professional engineer's design and plans; and
- 58 c. Such point source system may receive a post-construction site

59 inspection by the department prior to receiving operating permit approval. A site

- 60 inspection may be performed by the department, upon receipt of a complete
- 61 operating permit application or submission of an engineer's statement of work
- 62 complete.

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- 63 A governmental unit may apply to the department for authorization to operate
- 64 a local supervised program, and the department may authorize such a program.
- 65 A local supervised program would recognize the governmental unit's engineering
- 66 capacity and ability to conduct engineering work, supervise construction and
- 67 maintain compliance with relevant operating permit requirements.
- 68 4. Before issuing any permit required by this section, the director shall 69 issue such notices, conduct such hearings, and consider such factors, comments 70 and recommendations as required by sections 644.006 to 644.141 or any federal 71water pollution control act. The director shall determine if any state or any provisions of any federal water pollution control act the state is required to 7273 enforce, any state or federal effluent limitations or regulations, water quality-related effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic and 74 75 pretreatment standards, or water quality standards which apply to the source, or any such standards in the vicinity of the source, are being exceeded, and shall 76 77 determine the impact on such water quality standards from the source. The director, in order to effectuate the purposes of sections 644,006 to 644,141, shall 78 79 deny a permit if the source will violate any such acts, regulations, limitations or 80 standards or will appreciably affect the water quality standards or the water quality standards are being substantially exceeded, unless the permit is issued 81 82 with such conditions as to make the source comply with such requirements within 83 an acceptable time schedule.
 - 5. The director shall grant or deny the permit within sixty days after all requirements of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act concerning issuance of permits have been satisfied unless the application does not require any permit pursuant to any federal water pollution control act. The director or the commission may require the applicant to provide and maintain such facilities or to conduct such tests and monitor effluents as necessary to determine the nature, extent, quantity or degree of water contaminant discharged or released from the source, establish and maintain records and make reports regarding such determination.
 - 6. The director shall promptly notify the applicant in writing of his or her action and if the permit is denied state the reasons therefor. The applicant may

appeal to the commission from the denial of a permit or from any condition in any permit by filing notice of appeal with the commission within thirty days of the notice of denial or issuance of the permit. After a final action is taken on a new or reissued general permit, a potential applicant for the general permit who can demonstrate that he or she is or may be adversely affected by any permit term or condition may appeal the terms and conditions of the general permit within thirty days of the department's issuance of the general permit. In no event shall a permit constitute permission to violate the law or any standard, rule or regulation promulgated pursuant thereto.

- 7. In any hearing held pursuant to this section that involves a permit, license, or registration, the burden of proof is on the party specified in section 640.012. Any decision of the commission made pursuant to a hearing held pursuant to this section is subject to judicial review as provided in section 644.071.
- 8. In any event, no permit issued pursuant to this section shall be issued if properly objected to by the federal government or any agency authorized to object pursuant to any federal water pollution control act unless the application does not require any permit pursuant to any federal water pollution control act.
- 9. Permits may be modified, reissued, or terminated at the request of the permittee. All requests shall be in writing and shall contain facts or reasons supporting the request.
- 10. No manufacturing or processing plant or operating location shall be required to pay more than one operating fee. Operating permits shall be issued for a period not to exceed five years after date of issuance, except that general permits shall be issued for a five-year period, and also except that neither a construction nor an annual permit shall be required for a single residence's waste treatment facilities. Applications for renewal of a site-specific operating permit shall be filed at least one hundred eighty days prior to the expiration of the existing permit. Applications seeking to renew coverage under a general permit shall be submitted at least thirty days prior to the expiration of the general permit, unless the permittee has been notified by the director that an earlier application must be made. General permits may be applied for and issued electronically once made available by the director.
- 11. Every permit issued to municipal or any publicly owned treatment 129 works or facility shall require the permittee to provide the clean water 130 commission with adequate notice of any substantial new introductions of water

contaminants or pollutants into such works or facility from any source for which such notice is required by sections 644.006 to 644.141 or any federal water pollution control act. Such permit shall also require the permittee to notify the clean water commission of any substantial change in volume or character of water contaminants or pollutants being introduced into its treatment works or facility by a source which was introducing water contaminants or pollutants into its works at the time of issuance of the permit. Notice must describe the quality and quantity of effluent being introduced or to be introduced into such works or facility by a source which was introducing water contaminants or pollutants into its works at the time of issuance of the permit. Notice must describe the quality and quantity of effluent being introduced or to be introduced into such works or facility and the anticipated impact of such introduction on the quality or quantity of effluent to be released from such works or facility into waters of the state.

12. The director or the commission may require the filing or posting of a bond as a condition for the issuance of permits for construction of temporary or future water treatment facilities or facilities that utilize innovative technology for wastewater treatment in an amount determined by the commission to be sufficient to ensure compliance with all provisions of sections 644.006 to 644.141, and any rules or regulations of the commission and any condition as to such construction in the permit. For the purposes of this section, "innovative technology for wastewater treatment" shall mean a completely new and generally unproven technology in the type or method of its application that bench testing or theory suggest has environmental, efficiency, and cost benefits beyond the standard technologies. No bond shall be required for designs approved by any federal agency or environmental regulatory agency of another state. The bond shall be signed by the applicant as principal, and by a corporate surety licensed to do business in the state of Missouri and approved by the commission. The bond shall remain in effect until the terms and conditions of the permit are met and the provisions of sections 644.006 to 644.141 and rules and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto are complied with.

13. (1) The department shall issue or deny applications for construction and site-specific operating permits received after January 1, 2001, within one hundred eighty days of the department's receipt of an application. For general construction and operating permit applications received after January 1, 2001, that do not require a public participation process, the department shall issue or deny the permits within sixty days of the department's receipt of an

application. For an application seeking coverage under a renewed general permit that does not require an individual public participation process, the director shall issue or deny the permit within sixty days of the director's receipt of the application, or upon issuance of the general permit, whichever is later. In regard to an application seeking coverage under an initial general permit that does not require an individual public participation process, the director shall issue or deny the permit within sixty days of the department's receipt of the application. For an application seeking coverage under a renewed general permit that requires an individual public participation process, the director shall issue or deny the permit within ninety days of the director's receipt of the application, or upon issuance of the general permit, whichever is later. In regard to an application for an initial general permit that requires an individual public participation process, the director shall issue or deny the permit within ninety days of the director's receipt of the application.

- (2) If the department fails to issue or deny with good cause a construction or operating permit application within the time frames established in subdivision (1) of this subsection, the department shall refund the full amount of the initial application fee within forty-five days of failure to meet the established time frame. If the department fails to refund the application fee within forty-five days, the refund amount shall accrue interest at a rate established pursuant to section 32.065.
- (3) Permit fee disputes may be appealed to the commission within thirty days of the date established in subdivision (2) of this subsection. If the applicant prevails in a permit fee dispute appealed to the commission, the commission may order the director to refund the applicant's permit fee plus interest and reasonable attorney's fees as provided in sections 536.085 and 536.087. A refund of the initial application or annual fee does not waive the applicant's responsibility to pay any annual fees due each year following issuance of a permit.
- (4) No later than December 31, 2001, the commission shall promulgate regulations defining shorter review time periods than the time frames established in subdivision (1) of this subsection, when appropriate, for different classes of construction and operating permits. In no case shall commission regulations adopt permit review times that exceed the time frames established in subdivision (1) of this subsection. The department's failure to comply with the commission's permit review time periods shall result in a refund of said permit fees as set forth

in subdivision (2) of this subsection. On a semiannual basis, the department shall submit to the commission a report which describes the different classes of permits and reports on the number of days it took the department to issue each permit from the date of receipt of the application and show averages for each different class of permits.

- 208 (5) During the department's technical review of the application, the 209 department may request the applicant submit supplemental or additional 210 information necessary for adequate permit review. The department's technical 211 review letter shall contain a sufficient description of the type of additional 212 information needed to comply with the application requirements.
- 213 (6) Nothing in this subsection shall be interpreted to mean that inaction 214 on a permit application shall be grounds to violate any provisions of sections 215 644.006 to 644.141 or any rules promulgated pursuant to sections 644.006 to 216 644.141.
- 217 14. The department shall respond to all requests for individual 218 certification under Section 401 of the Federal Clean Water Act within the lesser 219 of sixty days or the allowed response period established pursuant to applicable 220 federal regulations without request for an extension period unless such extension 221 is determined by the commission to be necessary to evaluate significant impacts 222on water quality standards and the commission establishes a timetable for 223 completion of such evaluation in a period of no more than one hundred eighty 224 days.
- 15. All permit fees generated pursuant to this chapter shall not be used for the development or expansion of total maximum daily loads studies on either the Missouri or Mississippi rivers.
- 16. The department shall implement permit shield provisions equivalent to the permit shield provisions implemented by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Water Act, Section 402(k), 33 U.S.C. 1342(k), and its implementing regulations, for permits issued pursuant to chapter 644.
- 233 17. Prior to the development of a new general permit or reissuance of a 234 general permit for aquaculture, land disturbance requiring a storm water permit, 235 or reissuance of a general permit under which fifty or more permits were issued 236 under a general permit during the immediately preceding five-year period for a 237 designated category of water contaminant sources, the director shall implement 238 a public participation process complying with the following minimum

239 requirements:

- (1) For a new general permit or reissuance of a general permit, a general permit template shall be developed for which comments shall be sought from permittees and other interested persons prior to issuance of the general permit;
- (2) The director shall publish notice of his intent to issue a new general permit or reissue a general permit by posting notice on the department's website at least one hundred eighty days before the proposed effective date of the general permit;
- (3) The director shall hold a public informational meeting to provide information on anticipated permit conditions and requirements and to receive informal comments from permittees and other interested persons. The director shall include notice of the public informational meeting with the notice of intent to issue a new general permit or reissue a general permit under subdivision (2) of this subsection. The notice of the public informational meeting, including the date, time and location, shall be posted on the department's website at least thirty days in advance of the public meeting. If the meeting is being held for reissuance of a general permit, notice shall also be made by electronic mail to all permittees holding the current general permit which is expiring. Notice to current permittees shall be made at least twenty days prior to the public meeting;
- (4) The director shall hold a thirty-day public comment period to receive comments on the general permit template with the thirty-day comment period expiring at least sixty days prior to the effective date of the general permit. Scanned copies of the comments received during the public comment period shall be posted on the department's website within five business days after close of the public comment period;
- (5) A revised draft of a general permit template and the director's response to comments submitted during the public comment period shall be posted on the department's website at least forty-five days prior to issuance of the general permit. At least forty-five days prior to issuance of the general permit the department shall notify all persons who submitted comments to the department that these documents have been posted to the department's website;
- (6) Upon issuance of a new or renewed general permit, the general permit shall be posted to the department's website.
- 18. Notices required to be made by the department pursuant to subsection 17 of this section may be made by electronic mail. The department shall not be required to make notice to any permittee or other person who has not provided

a current electronic mail address to the department. In the event the department chooses to make material modifications to the general permit before its expiration, the department shall follow the public participation process described in subsection 17 of this section.

19. The provisions of subsection 17 of this section shall become effective beginning January 1, 2013.

644.057. Notwithstanding any statutory fee amounts or maximums to the contrary, the director of the department of natural resources may 2 3 conduct a comprehensive review [of] and propose changes to the clean water fee structure set forth in sections 644.052 [and], 644.053[. The comprehensive review shall include], and 644.061 after holding stakeholder meetings in order to solicit stakeholder input from each of the following groups: agriculture, industry, municipalities, public and private wastewater facilities, and the development community. [Upon completion of the comprehensive review,] The department shall submit a proposed [changes to the] fee structure with stakeholder agreement to the clean water commission. The commission shall, 10 11 upon receiving the department's recommendations, review such recommendations at the forthcoming regular or special meeting [under subsection 3 of section 12 13 644.021] but shall not vote on the fee structure until a subsequent meeting. [The commission shall not take a vote on the clean water fee structure 14 15 recommendations until the following regular or special meeting.] In no case shall 16 the clean water commission adopt or recommend any clean water fee in excess of five thousand dollars. If the commission approves, by vote of two-thirds majority 17 18 [or five of seven commissioners, the clean water], the fee structure 19 recommendations, the commission shall [promulgate by regulation and publish the recommended clean water fee structure no later than October first of the 20 same year. The commission shall authorize the department to file a notice 2122 of proposed rulemaking containing the recommended fee structure, and after considering public comments may authorize the department to file 23 the order of rulemaking for such rule with the joint committee on administrative 24 rules pursuant to sections 536.021 and 536.024 no later than December first of 25 26 the same year. [If such rules are not disapproved by the general assembly in the 27 manner set out below, they shall take effect on January first of the next 28odd-numbered year and the fee structures set forth in sections 644.052 and 29 644.053 shall expire upon the effective date of the commission-adopted fee structure, contrary to section 644.054. Any regulation promulgated under this 30

subsection shall be deemed to be beyond the scope and authority provided in this 31 32subsection, or detrimental to permit applicants, If the general assembly, within 33 the first sixty calendar days of the regular session immediately following [the promulgation of such regulation] such filing, by concurrent resolution, [shall 34disapprove the fee structure contained in such regulation. If the general assembly 35 so disapproves any regulation promulgated under this subsection, the clean water 36 commission shall continue to use the fee structure set forth in the most recent 37 38 preceding regulation promulgated under this subsection.] disapproves such rule in accordance with section 536.028, then the department and the 39 commission shall not implement the proposed fee structure and shall 40 continue to use the previous fee structure. If such rules are not 41 42 disapproved by the general assembly in the manner set out in this section, they shall take effect no sooner than January first after such 44 regular session and any conflicting fee structure set forth in sections 644.052, 644.053, and 644.061 shall expire upon the effective date of the 45 46 new fee structure adopted by the commission. The authority of the commission to further revise the fee structure provided by this section 47 shall expire on August 28, [2023] 2024. 48

644.058. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 644.026 to the
contrary, in promulgating water quality standards, the commission
shall only revise water quality standards upon the completion of an
assessment by the department finding that there is an environmental
need for such revision. As part of the implementation of any revised
water quality standards modifications of twenty-five percent or more,
the department shall conduct an evaluation which shall include the
environmental and economic impacts of the revised water quality
standards on a subbasin basis. This evaluation shall be conducted at
the eight-digit hydrologic unit code level. The department shall
document these evaluations and use them in making individual sitespecific permit decisions.

644.145. 1. When issuing permits under this chapter that incorporate a new requirement for discharges from publicly owned combined or separate sanitary or storm sewer systems or treatment works, or when enforcing provisions of this chapter or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq., pertaining to any portion of a publicly owned combined or separate sanitary or storm sewer system or treatment works, the department of natural resources

7 shall make a finding of affordability on the costs to be incurred and the

- 8 impact of any rate changes on ratepayers upon which to base such permits
- 9 and decisions, to the extent allowable under this chapter and the Federal Water
- 10 Pollution Control Act.

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- 11 2. (1) The department of natural resources shall not be required under 12 this section to make a finding of affordability when:
 - (a) Issuing collection system extension permits;
- 14 (b) Issuing National Pollution Discharge Elimination System operating 15 permit renewals which include no new environmental requirements; or
 - (c) The permit applicant certifies that the applicable requirements are affordable to implement or otherwise waives the requirement for an affordability finding; however, at no time shall the department require that any applicant certify, as a condition to approving any permit, administrative or civil action, that a requirement, condition, or penalty is affordable.
 - (2) The exceptions provided under paragraph (c) of subdivision (1) of this subsection do not apply when the community being served has less than three thousand three hundred residents.
- 3. When used in this chapter and in standards, rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to this chapter, the following words and phrases mean:
 - (1) "Affordability", with respect to payment of a utility bill, a measure of whether an individual customer or household with an income equal to the lower of the median household income for their community or the state of Missouri can pay the bill without undue hardship or unreasonable sacrifice in the essential lifestyle or spending patterns of the individual or household, taking into consideration the criteria described in subsection 4 of this section;
 - (2) "Financial capability", the financial capability of a community to make investments necessary to make water quality-related improvements;
 - (3) "Finding of affordability", a department statement as to whether an individual or a household receiving as income an amount equal to the lower of the median household income for the applicant community or the state of Missouri would be required to make unreasonable sacrifices in their essential lifestyle or spending patterns or undergo hardships in order to make the projected monthly payments for sewer services. The department shall make a statement that the proposed changes meet the definition of affordable, or fail to meet the definition of affordable, or are implemented as a federal mandate

43 regardless of affordability.

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- 44 4. The department of natural resources shall adopt procedures by which 45 it will make affordability findings that evaluate the affordability of permit requirements and enforcement actions described in subsection 1 of this section, 46 and may begin implementing such procedures prior to promulgating 47 implementing regulations. The commission shall have the authority to promulgate 48 rules to implement this section pursuant to chapters 536 and 644, and shall 49 50 promulgate such rules as soon as practicable. Affordability findings shall be based upon reasonably verifiable data and shall include an assessment of affordability 51 52 with respect to persons or entities affected. The department shall offer the 53 permittee an opportunity to review a draft affordability finding, and the permittee may suggest changes and provide additional supporting information, subject to 54 55 subsection 6 of this section. The finding shall be based upon the following criteria:
 - (1) A community's financial capability and ability to raise or secure necessary funding;
- 58 (2) Affordability of pollution control options for the individuals or 59 households at the median household income level of the community;
- 60 (3) An evaluation of the overall costs and environmental benefits of the 61 control technologies;
 - (4) Inclusion of ongoing costs of operating and maintaining the existing wastewater collection and treatment system, including payments on outstanding debts for wastewater collection and treatment systems when calculating projected rates;
- 66 (5) An inclusion of ways to reduce economic impacts on distressed 67 populations in the community, including but not limited to low- and fixed-income 68 populations. This requirement includes but is not limited to:
- 69 (a) Allowing adequate time in implementation schedules to mitigate 70 potential adverse impacts on distressed populations resulting from the costs of 71 the improvements and taking into consideration local community economic 72 considerations; and
 - (b) Allowing for reasonable accommodations for regulated entities when inflexible standards and fines would impose a disproportionate financial hardship in light of the environmental benefits to be gained;
- 76 **[**(5)**] (6)** An assessment of other community investments relating to 77 environmental improvements;
- 78 [(6)] (7) An assessment of factors set forth in the United States

- 79 Environmental Protection Agency's guidance, including but not limited to the
- 80 "Combined Sewer Overflow Guidance for Financial Capability Assessment and
- 81 Schedule Development" that may ease the cost burdens of implementing wet
- 82 weather control plans, including but not limited to small system considerations,
- 83 the attainability of water quality standards, and the development of wet weather
- 84 standards; and

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- 85 [(7)] (8) An assessment of any other relevant local community economic 86 condition.
- 5. Prescriptive formulas and measures used in determining financial capability, affordability, and thresholds for expenditure, such as median household income, should not be considered to be the only indicator of a community's ability to implement control technology and shall be viewed in the context of other economic conditions rather than as a threshold to be achieved.
 - 6. Reasonable time spent preparing draft affordability findings, allowing permittees to review draft affordability findings or draft permits, or revising draft affordability findings, shall be allowed in addition to the department's deadlines for making permitting decisions pursuant to section 644.051.
 - 7. If the department of natural resources fails to make a finding of affordability where required by this section, then the resulting permit or decision shall be null, void and unenforceable.
- 8. The department of natural resources' findings under this section may be appealed to the commission pursuant to subsection 6 of section 644.051.
 - 9. The department shall file an annual report by the beginning of the fiscal year with the governor, the speaker of the house of representatives, the president pro tempore of the senate, and the chairs of the committees in both houses having primary jurisdiction over natural resource issues showing at least the following information on the findings of affordability completed in the previous calendar year:
 - (1) The total number of findings of affordability issued by the department, those categorized as affordable, those categorized as not meeting the definition of affordable, and those implemented as a federal mandate regardless of affordability;
- 111 (2) The average increase in sewer rates both in dollars and 112 percentage for all findings found to be affordable;
- 113 (3) The average increase in sewer rates as a percentage of 114 median house income in the communities for those findings determined

- to be affordable and a separate calculation of average increases in sewer rates for those found not to meet the definition of affordable;
- 117 (4) A list of the all the permit holders receiving findings, and for 118 each permittee the following data taken from the finding of 119 affordability shall be listed:
- 120 (a) Current and projected monthly residential sewer rates in 121 dollars;
- 122 (b) Projected monthly residential sewer rates as a percentage of 123 median house income;
- 124 (c) Percentage of households at or below the state poverty rate.

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